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# FRANK LESLIE'S WEEKLY JOURNAL NEWSPAPER

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PENNSYLVANIA.—THE CALAMITY AT JOHNSTOWN—WORKMEN TEARING DOWN BUILDINGS AND PREPARING TO DEMOLISH ST. JOHN'S GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, JUNE 9TH.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 342.]

FRANK LESLIE'S  
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1889.

**E**X-MAYOR SETH LOW of Brooklyn will make "The Independent in Politics" the subject of a decidedly interesting contribution in the next number of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. On the following week, in our Fourth of July number, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew will contribute the leading feature of the editorial page. Mr. Depew has been invited by his admirers in several large cities to deliver a Fourth of July oration. While it is obviously impossible for him to accept all such invitations, and up to the date of this writing he had not decided that he would accept any, all the people of the nation can read his eloquent words on a popular and patriotic text, as they will appear in the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY of July 4th.

## OUR TRADE WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

**J**IF we had terminated all commercial relations with the rest of the American nations—those south of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande, I mean—in 1861, the United States would be the richer by a sum many millions greater than the principal of the public debt. During that period we have purchased about \$2,000,000,000 worth of raw products of the Latin-American States. We have sold them about \$600,000,000 worth of manufactured merchandise, and have paid them the difference in cash, or in bills on London, amounting to \$1,400,000,000. And yet I read in the New York *Herald* the other day, what I have frequently seen in the *Times* and *Post*, and other newspapers, that the reason we do not have more trade in South America is because it is a commercial maxim that a man cannot sell where he does not buy.

By way of illustration, take our trade with Brazil, until recently the largest purchasing power in America except the United States—an empire with an area one-third larger than our own, with a population of 11,000,000 or 12,000,000, and a foreign commerce in 1888 of \$250,000,000. Her exports last year were \$130,000,000, of which we took \$54,000,000; and her imports were \$120,000,000, of which we furnished only \$7,000,000. She sold about \$30,000,000 in England, and bought \$70,000,000 there; and her trade with Germany and France was in proportion. In 1888 Brazil took 1.03 per cent. of all our exports, and furnished 7.42 per cent. of all our imports.

Of the \$54,000,000 we imported from Brazil, \$38,000,000 was carried in vessels sailing under the British flag, \$9,000,000 in vessels sailing under the flag of the United States, and the balance in French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Norwegian ships. Of her imports from the United States, \$6,000,000 were carried in American vessels, and only \$1,000,000 in those of other nations—which means that foreign ships will not carry American goods if they can avoid it. The trade is carried on by triangular voyages. Three lines of British steamers load every week at Rio for New York. Upon their arrival they drop their cargoes, take bills on London in exchange, which are used to pay for Manchester cottons and Birmingham hardware for the Brazilian market. During the last twenty years this system has cost the United States over \$600,000,000, every cent of which has gone into the pockets of English merchants and manufacturers, when it might have been added to the profits of our own. What we have gained by our trade with Europe has been lost in our trade with South America.

Several years ago, in order to give "a cheap breakfast to the laboring-man," our Congress took the duty off coffee. Brazil immediately put on an export duty of an equal amount, and the result was simply to transfer about \$12,000,000 a year customs revenues from the Treasury of the United States into the Treasury of Brazil, without reducing the cost of the laboring-man's breakfast one copper. Had we made this transaction the subject of diplomatic negotiation instead of Congressional legislation, we might have secured from Brazil, in exchange, a reduction of duties on our flour and other bread-stuffs, our cured meats and other provisions, our lumber, petroleum, and several additional products which are kept from the consumption of the 10,000,000 common people in that empire by an almost prohibitory tariff. And yet, even with this experience

before them, at the last session our House of Representatives attempted to remove, and our Senate attempted to reduce, the duty on sugar, which we import in large quantities from Brazil, without asking anything in return. There is not a sugar-growing country on either side of the Equator but would gladly make us liberal concessions if we would let in its sugar free.

But it is not only with Brazil that these absurd anomalies of our foreign commerce exist. The condition is epidemic, and has been for a quarter of a century, throughout all Spanish America. We buy almost one-fourth of what those countries have to sell, and furnish only about six or seven per cent. of their imports. In 1888 our imports from Central and South America amounted to \$116,000,000, while our exports were valued only at \$41,000,000, a little more than one-third as much.

South of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande are 50,000,000 people, engaged in a foreign commerce amounting to \$1,000,000,000 a year. They consume annually about \$475,000,000 of manufactured merchandise, nearly every article of which can be furnished from our fields and factories, at prices as low as can be offered elsewhere. They will never buy less than they do, as the absence of fuel will prevent them from engaging in mechanical industries, while their consumption and purchasing power is rapidly increasing with the growth of population and the development of their vast natural resources.

Take the Argentine Republic, for example, which is growing as rapidly as Dakota, and in proportion to its population is one of the richest countries in the world. Last year it received 148,000 emigrants from Europe, many of them capitalists, and all producers—industrious citizens who are settling upon the public lands and engaging in agriculture and cattle and sheep raising. The country already has 100,000,000 sheep and 30,000,000 cattle, while in the United States we have only 42,599,000 sheep and 32,000,000 cattle. The population of Buenos Ayres has reached 500,000, and in 1888, 10,000 buildings were erected within the city limits. There is a bank in Buenos Ayres with a capital of \$40,000,000, and \$67,000,000 of deposits. Last year 4,727 sailing-vessels and 6,288 steamers entered its harbor, but not one bearing the flag of the United States. There are twenty-two lines of steam-ships connecting the city with Europe, with an average departure for European ports of three vessels a day, but none connecting it with the United States.

In 1882 the imports of the Argentine Republic were \$61,240,000; in 1883, \$80,435,000; in 1885, \$92,221,000; in 1886, \$97,658,000; and in 1887, \$117,352,000—of which England furnished \$35,000,000, France \$23,000,000, Germany \$13,000,000, Belgium \$11,000,000, and the United States only \$6,099,000, which was an increase over the previous year, consisting mostly of railway supplies, for the Government has under contract over 1,000 miles of road at a cost of \$57,000,000, and a harbor that will cost \$15,000,000.

All the chief articles of import by the Argentine Republic can be purchased in the United States as cheaply as elsewhere, and that the people prefer our goods is best demonstrated by the extent of trademark forgeries by English and German manufacturers. But our merchants have no means of communication or transportation. There are no ships running between the Argentine Republic and the United States, although the former Government has had for several years a standing offer of a subsidy of \$100,000 annually, provided our Government will pay as much to sustain the line.

What is true of the Argentine Republic may be said of Chili. Her imports of manufactured merchandise amount to \$50,000,000 annually, and in 1888 we furnished four per cent. of that amount. Notwithstanding the entire absence of steam-ship communication, our trade has shown a small but steady growth. In 1883 we sold Chili but \$435,584; in 1884, \$537,936; in 1885, \$604,525; in 1886, \$1,182,845; in 1887, \$2,863,000; and in 1888, \$2,894,000. The increase has been mostly in railway supplies, for Chili is expending a vast amount of money in internal improvements; but what a contemptible position the United States holds in the commerce of her sister republics! We sell more goods by a third in the Sandwich Islands than in Chili, and more in Africa than in all the Central-American States. But there are good reasons for this condition of trade:

First, the lack of steam-ship communication; the failure of our Government to furnish the ways and

means of commerce; the neglect of our merchants to seek the markets of nations which, by reason of geographical location and political similitude, should be bound to us by ties of trade. Commerce is not sentimental. Trade will follow facilities for transportation, and we might as well try to change the course of the Gulf Stream by an act of Congress as to seek markets with which we have no direct and regular communication. The day of barter ended when the age of steam commenced. While we have been "pointing with pride" to our internal development, giving hundreds of millions of money and acres of land to spread railways over the West, England, France, and Germany have been launching subsidized ships. So now that our facilities for production and internal transportation are beyond our requirements, we have no market to send our surplus to. The commerce of the nation that invented the steam-ship and discovered the Gulf Stream goes limping about on canvas crutches, while the air of all the harbors of America is fanned by the flags of nearly every nation but our own.

Second, the lack of banking facilities, for all transactions are made through London. But with regular and rapid steam-ship communication this difficulty will adjust itself. One can now reach Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres by way of London quicker than by going direct, and most of our mails are sent that way.

Third, the failure of American manufacturers to understand and comply with the requirements of the trade. Our people have never studied the wants of the South American markets, which are peculiar, and in some cases unique.

Fourth, the almost prohibitory duties placed by the Spanish-American Governments upon what we consider the necessities of life, particularly provisions, bread-stuffs, lumber, petroleum, etc.

Fifth, the unreasonable and eccentric custom-house regulations of the Spanish-American ports, which cannot be complied with by any exporter not familiar with the trade.

Sixth, the lack of international trade-mark and patent laws, which permits foreign manufacturers to supply the Spanish-American markets with imitations of our goods.

These are some of the obstacles to an increased trade, the most of which can be removed by wise Congressional legislation and diplomatic negotiation.

There has recently been organized in New York what is known as the Spanish-American Commercial Union, composed of all the merchants of that city who are engaged in trade with Central and South America and the West Indies. They have hitherto been working individually, but have come to the conclusion that in union there is strength, and they will no doubt accomplish much in influencing public opinion and legislation.

WILLIAM ELEROY CURTIS.

## GIVE AMERICANS THE PROFIT.

**T**HE magnificent seal-fisheries in Alaska, which have thus far brought to our Government, since they have been leased to the Alaska Commercial Company, more in the aggregate than the entire amount paid to Russia for the Alaskan possessions, have attracted the covetous eyes of the British and other foreign seal-fishers. Despite the talk of the newspapers, it is hardly possible that any conflict over these fisheries will involve us in foreign complications. The fishery disputes on the Canadian coasts have continued many years, and have always been settled by arbitration or conference, or been left, unsettled, to the vicissitudes of the future.

It has been stated as an argument why Great Britain would not care to antagonize the policy of the Federal Government in regard to these fisheries, that all of the seal-skins taken in America are shipped to England to be dyed, and that Englishmen, therefore, reap a good share of the profit from the American seal-fisheries. This statement is true, but we are ashamed to make it. There is no reason why our protective policy should not extend to the development of the seal-dyeing industry of the United States. There is in this country a well-established industry of this character, the equal of anything abroad, and why Alaskan seal-skins should be sent to England to be manipulated and dyed, and be brought back to the United States to be sold as a finished product, we cannot understand.

The lease of the fishery-grounds to the Alaska Commercial Company expires within a year, and the President and the Secretary of the Treasury should

see to it that the new lease made contains a stipulation that the seal-skins taken in Alaska must be dyed and prepared for sale in the United States. The protective policy has proved to be a good one wherever it has been applied for the development of home interests. Let us not only continue it, but also extend it in every direction.

#### PROTECT AMERICAN RAILROADS.

**T**HE application made by the Canadian Pacific Railroad to the Treasury Department, for the same international traffic privileges that the Grand Trunk Railroad has been receiving, calls from the pen of Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of Washington, an earnest protest, which invites and deserves general attention. Mr. Nimmo opposes the granting of any favors by the United States Government to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. He says that road was built as a purely political and military enterprise, intended to unite the disconnected blocks of the British Dominion, to induce them to trade among themselves instead of with the United States, to suppress the annexation spirit in Canada, to divert commerce from the American lines, and lastly, to serve as a line of military communication in the Dominion and promote the scheme of British imperial confederation. He quotes Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, the leading promoter of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, as publicly declaring that his chief aim was to establish a strong government on this continent based upon monarchical principles. This, Mr. Nimmo says, explains why the Dominion Government granted an aggregate subsidy of \$215,000,000 to the Canadian Pacific, although its total cost, including the entire plant, was only \$165,000,000, and its total stock and bonds are but \$121,000,000. In addition to this subsidy of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, a steamer line has been established on the Pacific with a subsidy of \$300,000, against one of \$16,750 paid by the United States for the carriage of our Asiatic mails. Mr. Nimmo says, further, that the Dominion Government has granted a subsidy of \$500,000 a year to an Atlantic steamer line to operate from Halifax in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific line which is just being finished across the State of Maine. He protests against extending to a road thus subsidized, largely for governmental purposes, the same privileges that have been granted to the Grand Trunk Road, which received from the Dominion Government only one-tenth of the \$247,000,000 which it cost. He calls attention also to the fact that the Grand Trunk Railroad carries a large amount of American produce through Canada into Montreal for export, and brings a large amount of traffic to the American sea-ports, while the Canadian Pacific is reaching out to secure all the American business it can get, and even proposes, by the construction of its line through the forests of Maine, to connect with a subsidized steamship line to Europe, thus cutting off New York, Boston, and Portland and their tributary railroads from the benefits they enjoy of the transit trade through the Grand Trunk and its connections in this country.

Considering these facts, it is not surprising that this earnest protest against the proposition to extend American aid to a purely Canadian enterprise has been entered. The Canadian Pacific Railroad does not come under the operations of the Interstate Commerce Law, and is thus enabled to take great advantage over the competing American trunk lines, which yield obedience to the strict provisions of that oppressive act. Before any further privileges are extended to the Canadian Pacific, it should at least be stipulated that that corporation must submit to the same restrictions as are imposed upon American railroads by the Interstate Commerce Act. The need of a strong American policy at the seat of the Federal Government was never more manifest than it is now, in the treatment of these perplexing problems relative to the competition of subsidized Canadian railroads with struggling American trunk lines. Mr. Nimmo's statement of the facts is pertinent and timely. A perusal of it shows the obvious impropriety of the Canadian Pacific Railroad's request.

#### FORGIVE AND FORGET.

**W**HEN the Grand Army Posts scattered throughout the South went out on Decoration Day and placed flowers upon the graves of the soldiers of the war, they made no discrimination. They decorated the graves of both the blue and the gray; and so through the South this year, more than ever before, the graves of all veterans of the war were decorated, members of the Confederate associations in many instances marching

in line with the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and both joining in the exercises at the various cemeteries.

This is an unmistakable sign of the reconciliation of contending interests. When the soldiers who fought each other with shot and shell can shake hands across the bloody chasm, and unite in paying tribute to the memory of those who fought with or against them, then surely all the people of the North and the South should be willing to forgive and forget.

Of course there will be irreconcilables in both sections, and their hot-headed words will be taken sometimes as the expression of public opinion; but in truth the people of this great land are utterly tired and sick of sectionalism. They want the fruits of the war well established. They want a union that means a community of interests and the entire obliteration of the recollections of the past. While the people of the North forgive, it is time for the people of both the North and the South to forget a great many things that have blotted the pages of American history.

#### A SMUGGLING DEVICE.

**I**N 1887 the lead and silver miners of the Western and Pacific States were compelled to suspend or curtail operations, and they discovered that they were suffering from the competition of imported lead ore from Mexico. An investigation, ordered by the Ore Producers' Association of Utah, disclosed the fact that Mexican lead ore, which is subject to a duty of 1½ cents per pound, was being admitted free of duty under the classification of silver ore.

An appeal was at once made to the Treasury Department and to President Cleveland for relief, and several Senators, including both Democrats and Republicans, became interested in the matter. They urged that such a construction should be given to the statute as should prevent the free admission of smelting ores, consisting mainly of lead, by Mexican miners, who classified them as silver ores for the simple purpose of entering them duty free. Thirty millions of capital are invested in lead and silver mining in the single Territory of Utah, requiring the labor of 7,000 men, and yielding an output valued at from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 annually, and furnishing more than half of the mountain-railway tonnage. It will be seen that the very business life of the Territory is at stake in the matter. No attention was paid to the protest presented to the last Administration, and recently another protest was entered with Secretary Windom, who promptly gave a hearing to a number of mine-owners from the West. They presented an array of striking facts. They showed that in 1870 only 17,500 tons of the 48,500 tons of lead consumed in the United States were produced at home, and sold at an average price of \$143.60 per ton; while in 1887, 145,000 of the 164,416 tons consumed were of home production, at the reduced price of \$89.40 per ton. It was also shown that in 1884 Mexican lead ore began to be imported free of duty as silver ore, the average daily importations aggregating only five tons, at an average value of \$145. Each year the tonnage increased, while the value of the silver in the ore steadily decreased. Last year the average was 225 tons daily, while the value had shrunk to \$49.

The silver men argued before Secretary Windom that the admission of these ores free of duty was unjust to American labor, which is paid three dollars per day at the mines and thus put in competition with Mexican labor, which is paid only from fifty cents to one dollar per day. It was shown that the so-called Mexican silver ores average from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of lead, and are known as "smelting" ores, while what are classed as silver ores, as a rule, have to be treated by the processes of milling and amalgamation. It was asked that Mexican ores that can be smelted should be classified as lead ores and compelled to pay a duty of 1½ cents per pound as such, and that silver ores should be admitted free only when they were of a character requiring milling and amalgamation for their reduction.

The facts were so clearly presented, and the argument was so obviously on the side of the American producers, that it seemed scarcely possible for the Secretary to make a decision adverse to the Western miners. No reason presents itself in favor of a protective duty on foreign products that does not apply in this matter.

The evidence presented at the hearing clearly established the fact that the tariff laws had been deliberately evaded by the importation of vast quantities of lead under the shallow pretense that it was silver ore. At the outset, when this smuggling device was first practiced in a small way, five years ago, it was considered a smart trick and attracted but little attention; but when it became general among Mexican miners and its disastrous effects were felt by American lead-producers, there was but one thing to do, and that was to seek a remedy from the Federal Government. We cannot but believe that a remedy will speedily be found, and that an end will be put to one of the grossest infringements of the law ever devised by the craft of a smuggler.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE full vote of the recent Montana election is given by districts by the Helena *Journal*. It shows that in the twenty-five districts in which the members of the constitutional convention were chosen, the aggregate Democratic vote was but 10,500, and the Republican vote was 10,968; so that while the Republican vote exceeded the Democratic by 468, the Democrats still obtained a small majority in the convention. This is held as a justification of the charge that the State had been gerrymandered by the Democratic officials in order unfairly to obtain an advantage.

WHEN the City of Charleston was overwhelmed by all the horrors of an earthquake, the people of the North hastened to contribute generously to the relief of the sufferers. When the yellow fever desolated Jacksonville, every Northern city sent money, and many sent nurses and medical helpers to the smitten community. Now these Southern cities have an opportunity to repay the kind offices by which they profited in the day of their affliction, and they are responding with a liberality and an enthusiasm in every way commendable. Both cities have sent

relief in unstinted measure to the sufferers in the Conemaugh Valley: a train of six cars, loaded with provisions and clothing, was sent by the people of Charleston; Jacksonville has given a part of the surplus yellow-fever fund contributed last year, and other benefactions will follow. How true it is that in the presence of some calamities men and races remember the kinship so often forgotten in hours of prosperity!

MUCH attention has been attracted by the new law now in operation in Minnesota, which makes drunkenness a misdemeanor and punishable as such. Heretofore intoxication in Minnesota, as in other States, has not been an offense against the law. In other words, a drunken man who staggered through the streets and did not create a breach of peace was as good as a sober man. He could only be arrested in case he was helpless or disorderly. Under the Minnesota law, the man who is drunk in the streets, or drunk anywhere, is guilty of a misdemeanor and can be arrested, fined, or imprisoned. Legislators will await with much interest the result of the operation of this act.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, responding to the appeal of the New York *Sun* for Democratic harmony, declares that harmony can never be had by a surrender of the principle of tariff reform "and the candidate of 1888." The Mills Bill will not be abandoned under any circumstances. The co-operation of the "little faction of the party" for which the *Sun* speaks is desirable, but it will never be purchased at the expense of a reversal of the policy supported in the last campaign. The *Journal* no doubt expresses the Democratic sentiment as to the tariff much more nearly than the *Sun*, but the latter in opposing the adoption of free trade by its party is doing it a service which it will some day appreciate at its true value.

THERE should be some way of punishing the practical joker. Not long since, one of these would-be funny young men, who are found everywhere, pulled a chair from under a young lady who was playing a piano at a party in Amsterdam, N. Y. The young lady dropped to the floor and her spine was injured, leaving her permanently a cripple. Recently, in the Harlem hospital of this city, a man fifty-six years old died from a ruptured artery in his brain, the result of a "joke" played upon him by three young men who tripped him up in the street. These practical jokers belong with the foolish creatures who occasionally point shot-guns, supposed to be unloaded, at their friends with disastrous results. The punishment of some of these triflers with life would teach a wholesome and sadly needed lesson to the thoughtless.

THE calamitous fire which obliterated the business portion of the enterprising City of Seattle, in Washington Territory, will not prove altogether a calamity if the city shall be rebuilt, as is now probable, of more durable material than wood. It was almost inevitable, as things go, that this city should sooner or later share the fate of all towns built of wooden and inflammable material and without regard to the risks involved, and it was better that the blow should fall in the early than in the later history of the town. Great as have been their losses, it is obvious that the people regard the situation in a hopeful spirit, and mean to address themselves vigorously to the work of rehabilitating the burned district. In rebuilding, too, iron, brick, and stone will be used exclusively, and security will thus be reasonably assured against another destructive visitation by fire.

HASTY criticism is too often unjust criticism. Fault has been found by some of his political opponents with the recent appointment of Mr. Zimmerman as postmaster at Cannelton, Ind. Mrs. De La Hunt, the widow of a Union soldier, was a candidate for the place, which she had held before. When she was removed by President Cleveland in 1885, Mr. Harrison, then a member of the Senate, protested against her removal. He has been, accordingly, charged with inconsistency in not now giving her the appointment. First Assistant Postmaster-general Clarkson, in a few manly words, fully explains the matter and relieves the President from all blame. He says that the President supposed that the appointment was a Presidential one, to be made by him, and that he had made a memorandum in favor of Mrs. De La Hunt's appointment. It turned out that the office belonged to the fourth class, which the Post Office Department fills, and when Congressman Posey recommended a person for the place, his recommendation was carried out by Mr. Clarkson, who had no knowledge of the facts in reference to Mrs. De La Hunt. Mr. Clarkson adds that there is no doubt that a satisfactory arrangement will be made in the case.

THE report of the Civil Service Commissioners on the results of their inquiry into the recent management of the New York Custom House is eminently straightforward and business-like. They found that the examinations for admission to the service have been characterized by great laxity and negligence, and on the part of some of the employés by positive fraud; that certain members of the local examining board openly sneered at and ridiculed the law they were supposed to enforce, and that as a result of this bad faith the law was nullified and made ridiculous. The commissioners recommend the dismissal of two men who are shown to have been concerned in a conspiracy to evade and defeat the provisions of the Civil Service Law, and two members of the commission express the conviction that the clerk of the local board should also be removed. They go further, and recommend that one of the three should be prosecuted criminally. It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will proceed at once to carry out these suggestions. If the civil service is to be elevated, violators of the existing law should be punished as they deserve. Mere censure, however indignant, of evasions of its provisions will never effect a cure of the evil. What is needed is that a few offenders shall be treated as real criminals, and subjected to exemplary penalties. If both or either of the officials censured by the commissioners could be sent to jail for a month or so, it would do more than a year of preaching to beget a wholesome respect for the law now so contemptuously disregarded.



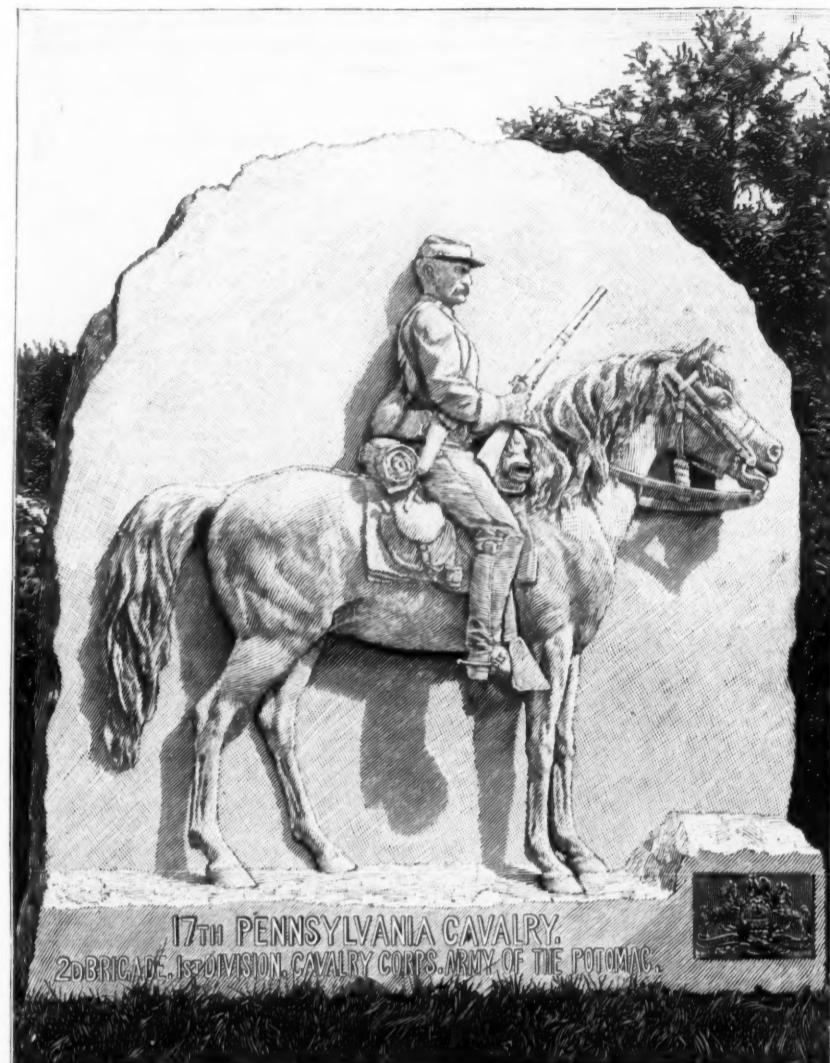
NEW YORK.—JOHN W. VROOMAN, GRAND MASTER  
F. AND A. M.  
PHOTO BY NOTMAN.

THE MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

THE dedication, on the 15th instant, of the monument erected in the Rural Cemetery, near Albany, to the memory of the late President Chester A. Arthur, gives a present interest to our illustration on this page. The monument, which cost \$30,000, was designed by E. Keyser, the New York sculptor, and is in every way a noble tribute to the dead statesman. It stands on the western side of the cemetery, near the graves of Thurlow Weed, Daniel Manning, and Erastus Corning. The monument is a dark-granite sarcophagus, perfectly plain and highly polished, resting upon two piers of a lighter-colored granite, also highly polished. The piers stand upon a broad base of granite, and this rests upon a plinth of smoothly dressed granite. The upper surface of the sarcophagus resembles a four-sided roof. At its north-west corner is a bronze figure of heroic size, representing "Sorrow" placing upon the sarcophagus a palm-leaf. "Sorrow's" left arm is

extended along the top of the sarcophagus, and the palm-leaf branch, held in the right hand, sweeps over the remainder of the sarcophagus and falls beyond its northern end. The right arm of the figure hangs listlessly downward, touching one of the bronze wings. The sarcophagus itself has no inscription, but upon the granite base there is the word "Arthur" in large characters. Close inspection of the monument also discloses, sunk into the face of the granite base, a brass tablet with these words inscribed upon it: "Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States. Born October 5, 1830. Died November 18, 1886."

The monument is approached by white-granite steps, the pedestals of the balustrade of the steps having bronze urns resting upon them. It is protected from the highway by chains of bronze between granite pillars. The monument itself is surrounded by a grassy sward sloping to the northwest. Near by the massive monument is a beautiful white-marble sarcophagus, marked in Old English letters with the words: "Here lies the body of Ellen Lewis Herndon, wife of Chester A. Arthur. Born at Culpeper, Va., August 30, 1837. Died at New York, January 12, 1880." Two white-marble slabs mark the graves of the ex-President's father and mother; a granite monument, the grave of Mrs. Arthur's mother, Elizabeth Herndon, and a white-marble cross, the grave of William Lewis Herndon Arthur, the first-born son of the ex-President, who died in infancy.



PENNSYLVANIA.—MONUMENT OF THE SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY,  
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ERECTED AT GETTYSBURG.



NEW YORK.—THE MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT CHESTER A. ARTHUR, ERECTED IN THE RURAL CEMETERY AT ALBANY,  
AND DEDICATED JUNE 15TH.—FROM A PHOTO.

## JOHN W. VROOMAN,

NEWLY ELECTED GRAND MASTER F. AND A. M.

**J**OHN W. VROOMAN, the newly elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York, is Vice-president and General Manager of the Herkimer Bank. He is forty-five years old, was born in Herkimer County, and his Dutch ancestors were among the earliest settlers near Albany. He studied law, but gave up his studies to serve in the United States Navy. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar, and in 1868 was Clerk of the Surrogate's Court in Herkimer County. He was prominently identified with Republican politics, and was honored by his selection as Deputy Clerk of the New York State Assembly in 1876 and again in 1877. The following year he was further honored by his selection as Clerk of the State Senate. This place he held for four successive terms, doing himself great credit and serving the Senate most intelligently and faithfully. He then entered the banking business. He has been prominently connected with the Republican State Committee for many years, and is a warm personal friend and political adviser of ex-Senator Warner Miller. He has been a Mason since he became of age, and has held a number of important offices in the Grand Lodge. Mr. Vrooman is one of the most popular men in the State, warm and cordial in his manner, and has probably as extensive an acquaintance with public men, especially with prominent Masons, as any other member of the fraternity in the State.

## A HANDSOME CAVALRY MONUMENT.

**W**E give on page 336 an illustration of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry monument, erected on the Gettysburg battle-field. The monument, which is from the works of the Smith Granite Company, at Westerly, R. I., is ten feet by three at the base, is ten feet three inches high, and weighs twenty-five tons. The main figure on the piece is the figure of a cavalryman astride a noble steed, life-size. It is a most artistic work. In the right hand of the soldier is a carbine uplifted, while the left holds the reins of the animal, which seems to anticipate the coming shock of battle. The Seventeenth Regiment, whose services the monument is designed to commemorate, participated in whole or in part in fifty-five engagements of the civil war, among which were the following: Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness.



THE ENGLISH CUTTER "VALKYRIE," CHALLENGER FOR THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.  
FROM A PHOTO, COPYRIGHTED BY WEST & HEGGER.

Todd's Tavern, Sheridan's first expedition, Cold Harbor, Trevilian raid, Deep Bottom, Fisher's Hill, Newtown, Winchester, Gordonsville, Goochland Court House, Five Forks, Sailors' Creek, Appomattox.

## THE YACHT "VALKYRIE."

**C**OUR picture of the English yacht *Valkyrie*, which proposes to compete for the *America's* cup, is from a recent photograph, and shows very clearly the peculiarities of the vessel of which so much is expected by the British yachtsmen. The breadth of the *Valkyrie* is 15.09 feet; depth, 12.6 feet; and load water-line length, 69.9 feet. Her spar plan, however, indicates a sail-area of 8,208 feet and a racing length of 78.86 feet. In her contests in English waters she has defeated all her competitors in light winds, but in two races in heavy winds she was beaten by the *Irex* and the *Yarana*. She is, no doubt, a better vessel than the *Thistle*, but it is yet to be shown that she can capture the honor for which she has been so confidently entered.

Indeed, if the fast sailing done by the *Katrina* and the *Titania* in recent races in these waters affords a real test of their racing qualities, we need have but little apprehension as to the result of any contest with the *Valkyrie*. Within the last three weeks the *Titania* has badly beaten the *Shamrock*, the pet racer of former years, and the *Katrina* did the same thing three times in a single week. The *Titania* was built by Burgess, and is owned by C. O. Iselin. The *Katrina* was designed by A. Cary Smith, and is owned by the Auchincloss brothers. In lines, in sail-area, and in racing capacity the two yachts are very nicely matched.

Of course, interest in the coming international contest continues to grow, but everything is mere conjecture, both as to the outcome and as to who will defend the cup. Some persons are still confident that the *Volunteer* will, after all, be the defender of the prize.

In connection with our illustration of the *Valkyrie* we give a picture of the cups offered as prizes in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club, last week. These cups were made by Tiffany & Co., and their value is thus stated: First Class, schooners, \$200; Second Class, schooners, \$200; Third Class, schooners, \$150; First Class, sloops, \$200; Second Class, sloops, \$150; Third Class, sloops, \$100; Fourth Class, sloops, \$100.



SECOND CLASS, SLOOPS.

FIRST CLASS, SCHOONERS.

FIRST CLASS, SLOOPS.

THIRD CLASS, SCHOONERS.

SECOND CLASS, SCHOONERS.

FOURTH CLASS, SLOOPS.

THIRD CLASS, SLOOPS.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—THE PRIZE CUPS.

## RECOGNITION.

**A**CROSS the splendor of the sunset sea  
I catch the glimmer of the jasper walls  
And the twelve gates of pearl whose rose-tint falls  
Athwart the clouds that yet encompass me,  
Making a rainbow-path, dear love, to thee,  
Whom this world's darkness nevermore appalls—  
Whom sense no more deceives, no more entrails—  
Whose captive term is served—whose life is free.

Not less, because thy presence now is veiled  
From mortal sight, art thou close, tender, true,  
And watchful, while I wait the ebb of tide.  
They know not Love whose hearts with doubt have failed  
At Death's grim door, where Love is born anew,  
With face transfigured, power intensified.

A. L. MUZZY.

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## A PHILOSOPHER IN LOVE AND IN UNIFORM.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "NAPOLEON SMITH."

## CHAPTER XII.—(CONTINUED.)

**C**ADOGAN slept. Through the open door came and went the droning bees. On one closed window an imprisoned fly poured out his griefs in a hoarse, exasperating buzz. Zephyrus came in at the door, lifted the white window-curtains, and rattled the prints nailed to the wall. The clock monopolized the whole acoustic properties of the room, and ticked as it sometimes does in sick-rooms at midnight when we have never noticed before how loudly a clock can tick. It was a sweet, calm summer afternoon, and Cadogan slept. But he dreams a very bad dream. In that dream he scowls as he hears a very repulsive voice, and, as often happens, he awakes and finds that the repulsive voice is actually talking in the room. It says:

"Yes, sree, Sam. I will see to it that you get a commission in that colored regiment as sergeant or corporal. I can do it, Sam."

"Dass what I said, cappen. Den I boun' ter 'list right away off, and you git de bounty and de pension and de pay and bring dem to me, and we mek it all squar."

"Right you are, Sammy. Hero, gimme a drink out of that canteen. And so, Sammy, here is where the bright partickler star glimmers, is it? And she ain't no high-flyer, but what you call white-trash. By Jove, Sam, I don't want any more first families with a whip in their hands."

"Dass what I said. Miss Addie, she jess got de spunk, and you want ter tech dat kind light, ur else de feeders fly."

"Well, this house seems to be deserted, Sam. Perhaps the bright partickler is away from home. Nice clean house, Sam, if it does belong to the white-trash, as you call 'em. Say, by Jove, Sam, you black rascals would call me a poor white, too, up North."

"Well, cappen, you-all's got de ear-marks, and I powerful 'fraid if it wasn't fur de shoulder-straps we mout send you roun' to do back do' w'en de ball begin."

"But them days is gone, Sam. 'Liberty and equality and the pursuit of happiness,' as Lafayette said at the battle of Concord. Ah, here she comes! Sam, set the canteen on the table and retire. When I want you I will whistle."

Cadogan lightly touched the curtains and looked out. As he suspected, it was Captain Woodson—Captain Woodson very drunk, too, and on a mission of love, piloted by Sam Johnson.

Civil war is bad under all circumstances. A house divided grinds itself to ruin by mutual attrition. But add to civil war the necessity for giving commissions rapidly and without discrimination, to the butcher and baker and candle-stick maker, and you can readily account for the added horrors of American civil war. Men endowed with command who had never learned to command themselves. Men who regarded war as a long picnic and saturnalia of lust and intemperance. Both armies had these men, and as long as they were efficient soldiers small crimes were readily condoned. Insulted womanhood, pilfered jewels, secret murders followed in the wake of license, until the brutal, swollen face of such an officer brought a thrill of horror to the hearts of unoffending citizens. Woodson was truly the Michael among these fallen angels.

When Lucy Mallon came into the room and encountered the flaming face, encircled with its aureole of sandy beard, she measured the scoundrel at a glance, as the parent bird knows the warning shadow of the hawk. She stopped at the door and panted with excitement. Then the woman's instinct directed her eyes to the couch of the wounded soldier. Cadogan seemed asleep. She put her hand on her breast and waited. With a drunken leer Woodson took up the canteen and said:

"Any occasion for this? Take a drink if you want it."

She said nothing, but looked steadily at the brute.

Woodson staggered to the door and shut it. Then he sat down and smiled. It is fatal to such a man to smile. If they will only look fierce they have some advantages, but when such a man smiles he has prejudiced his case. He said, encouragingly:

"You had better make yourself agreeable. I am going to stay some time. I can make it agreeable for you or I can raise — if you want me to."

"Perhaps," said Lucy, in a trembling tone, "if you would state your errand I could give you an answer."

"My errand don't need any statement," said Woodson, in a facetious tone. "It is apparent on the surface. You are a devilish pretty girl if you are in the lower walks of life, and I am an officer in the United States Army and devilish susceptible."

"If I get your meaning, sir, I am constrained to say that you are a scoundrel, and a reproach to the army and cause my father admires and loves. We are loyal to the Union, sir, and you should protect us instead of coming here to insult our weakness," said Lucy.

"Eloquent, by Jove! as well as pretty," said the amorous captain; "and I always make it a point to kiss the ladies who love the Union," and he arose and staggered toward her.

"Stop!" cried Lucy Mallon, "you are making a mistake. If

you think my poverty offers any immunity to you for insult, you make a mortal mistake. I would rather die than suffer the weight of your finger to rest upon me. Your very breath is contamination."

With an oath he rushed forward with outstretched arms. But he stopped as suddenly as if paralyzed—stopped as if frozen in his tracks. There is a sound which a soldier never forgets. Years may elapse, and he may forget the commands of the leaders. Evolutions and manual all drift out of memory, but there is a sound meaning death. He never forgets it. The lock of the musket is so constructed that it gives out, in cocking, two sharp, metallic sounds—click, click.

It means death. On the side of the couch, with a musket across his lap, sat Cadogan, cool and calm, as if waiting for a meal. He never was excited. And the muzzle of the Springfield musket was within ten feet of the captain's breast. He saw the bright copper percussion-cap beneath the uplifted hammer waiting only a touch of the thin, wan finger to hurl an ounce of lead through his drunken carcass. Coldly and unmoved, Cadogan said: "Sit down, Miss Mallon."

Then he continued, as she took her seat:

"Captain Woodson, kneel and ask her pardon."

Woodson turned red, then white, then blue, then he attempted to speak.

"Not a word," said Cadogan. "Kneel down and say, 'Miss Mallon, I am sorry. Forgive me; I was drunk.'" Cadogan's eye never wavered, but steadily he brought the musket to his shoulder. Woodson dropped upon his knees and mumbled the words he was bidden to say. Then he arose, and Cadogan said, abruptly, "Get out! Here, take your canteen and leave instantly!"

When he was outside the door he turned to speak, but he was still looking down the dark perspective of a rifle-barrel, and he only lifted his finger and shook it as he moved away with a white face. If he had waited he would have seen the fainting soldier drop the hammer of the musket, and sink back on the couch again, saying, "I have now a mortal enemy;" and he would also have seen the fair Lucy sprinkle the pallid face of the wounded man, as he closed his eyes in a deadly faint. But he did not know it, and stalked back to camp cursing Sam and Cadogan and women in general, while Sam scratched his head and remarked:

"Dass jess one ob my fool tricks. I done clean forgot about dat soldier. Gorramity, what I tell you 'bout dat voodoo bisness ob Miss Myra's?"

## CHAPTER XIII.—FOREBODINGS.

**T**IS the guard tent at Triune. It is a hot day in May. The guard tent is an old bell tent of the issue of 1862. Its frame is of two upright poles and a cross pole, and the tent-pins are pulled out and the curtain lifted and held up on tall stakes, so that what breeze stirs in camp may go through the sultry tent. The relief guard, which is off duty, is trying to kill time according to their several tastes. Four of them are seated in the straw, with a knapsack for a table, and they are gambling. It is no child's game, either, in which they are engaged, for when a settlement takes place wallets are displayed containing large bunches of the green legal-tender notes of the Government. Their faces are pale with the excitement of gaming, a pleasure like other exquisite pleasures which are akin to pain and pale the cheek with ecstasy. Other members of the guard love more moderate pleasures, and lying all abroad in the straw read some yellow-covered novel or worse book. The sergeant, in all the responsibility of three chevrons on his jacket-sleeve, sits alone with his back against a tree and a pipe in his mouth, and as he puffs slowly, considers the probable trouble he may have before night with drunken comrades and punctilious officers. The regular habitué of the guard tent, who would be called the rounders in a city court, are sleeping the sleep of the just in the shade of yonder tree, under the supervision of an alert sentinel. The camp rounder has a bloated form and a face fearfully and wonderfully bruised in free fights. The drunken man who desires to fight in camp can be accommodated at a moment's notice. There are phlegmatic men who get tired of the monotony of the camp and prowl around seeking the excitement of a fight. To such, a beligerent drunken man is a boon, and when the camp rounder is ushered into the guard tent he is adorned with all the styles of facial bruise known to pugilism, from the ordinary black eye to the elaborate split nose and jutting eyebrow. The guard tent was situated on the highest part of the camp. It overlooked the long rows of streets and the commissary stores, where a sentinel stood roasting in the Tennessee sun. Clear across might be seen the officers' tents and the sutler's store; also the hardly recognized chaplain's tent, which attracted less attention in the camp than the church does in a modern city. The guard tent is the court of law, the bureau of protection, the municipal prison, the police office of the camp.

"Fall in the guard!" thus cried the sergeant. The pack of cards was thrust under the knapsack, and the pile of money was covered with a tin plate. The dime novels fluttered to the ground, and in half a minute the twenty men stood in line as if frozen there, and the sergeant cried, again: "Attention, guard—present, arms!"

The guard presented arms, then shouldered arms, and ordered them, and all this for Captain Woodson, who was officer of the day and sober. When he saluted the guard and walked down the line, resplendent in a crimson sash and epaulettes, it was evident that he was sober. No drunken man would have that cold, white line of anger around his lips. No drunken man would smile to himself and work his fingers in his yellow gauntlets as he did. No; Captain Woodson for once was sober, and following him came an ambulance which stopped at the guard tent, and the captain seemed to gloat over something as he roared out: "Come, tumble out of that! You can walk fast enough!"

And then the guard were astonished to see, climbing down the step of the ambulance, Cadogan, whom all supposed dead.

"Sergeant," said Woodson, "is there a pair of handcuffs in the guard tent? This man is a deserter. I found him yesterday, and when I tried to arrest him he aimed a musket at me. Put the handcuffs on him and watch him closely."

To say that the guard were surprised would be a weak description of their astonishment. Cadogan, the coolest, bravest man in the regiment. He who was the soul of honor, the marvel of manly purity. He a deserter!

"Come, fly around and get the irons on him, will you?" cried Woodson. "You act as if you were afraid of him."

Oh, no; no one was afraid of Cadogan now. His form was sunken and had a hunted look. His form was emaciated, and his garments hung loosely upon him. His hands, like birds' claws, clung to the iron hand-rail of the ambulance-step. No; they were not afraid—they were astonished. At last the handcuffs were produced, and Cadogan mechanically held up his hands and curiously watched the process of fitting them on, as though the hands belonged to some one else.

"Now then, I leave him in your charge. If he tries to escape, knock him down with the butt of a musket, or shoot him. He is a bad customer, and I will indorse any course of treatment."

Then Woodson saluted the guard and stalked away, and the ambulance returned to head-quarters. The sergeant allowed the guard to stack arms, and then break ranks and return to their former amusements, but they did not seem to have a relish for them. They sedately filled their pipes and watched their new prisoner as he laid himself down on the straw of the guard tent. At last Cadogan looked up and asked, "Can I see a comrade?"

"Of course you can," said the sergeant, ready to relieve his pent-up feelings of resentment in some way.

"Then I would like to see Campbell, of H Company, immediately," said Cadogan, faintly.

"Well, you bet," said one of the guards, as he sprang to his feet and hurried away.

In a few moments the ringing step of the stalwart soldier was heard approaching, and a moment later a glad cry as he folded the slender form of Cadogan in his arms.

"I wish to have a long talk with Campbell," said Cadogan; "but before we ask to have the tent to ourselves I would like to set myself right with my comrades."

He tore open his blouse and shirt and exposed his breast, where the blue wound of a bullet was seen. As yet the drawn filaments centred at one spot, as the threads of a spider's web meet at a common centre. He pointed to this ghastly mark, yet unhealed, and said:

"All men desire to have their fellows think well of them; much more the soldier, whose stock in trade is courage. Captain Woodson has told you I am a deserter. You did not believe him. I am glad of that. But this wound will show you that I was shot in line of duty as we returned from Franklin, and since that time I have been cared for near the scene of action. No matter what happens, boys, remember me as at least an honorable man and soldier."

When they had filed out of the tent and the sides were let down, Campbell came and sat down in the straw, and Cadogan laid his head in his lap. He said, slowly:

"In all the lore of the past I find nothing so sweet as the tender words of David in lamentation over Jonathan. Somehow, I am calm with you; I am rested. You are my human side, Campbell. I grope on the borders of the infinite spaces and feel that I would rather be gone, and then I touch your strong human nature and cry, with David: 'I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan. Very pleasant hast thou been unto me. Thy love to me was wonderful—passing the love of women.' Let me talk. I am close now to the curtain of mystery. I shall soon know what is beyond. Now I dream of Gallatin and our frosty tent. Now the yellow sunshine and muddy pools of Perryville, and the rank odors of wasting bodies under the hot sunshine. Now we are side by side as the January snows drift at Mill Springs. Anon I catch the rolling waves of song on the great march to Louisville. One blanket will never cover us again. I am distressed for thee, my brother."

"You are not going to die, Cadogan," said Campbell, smothering his sobs.

"The bird which holds its steady flight three thousand miles across the ocean drops dead in the autumnal frosts. What avails my study in all lands? What avails my abstinence and nights of watching? What avails it that I have turned all the rivulets of hidden knowledge into the reservoir of my being? My wing is weary and I droop. Campbell, I know you love me. You can say no more than that. Will you write these directions on the tablet of your memory, and when I am gone remember them word for word?"

"I will," whispered Campbell.

"Remember, then, and ask no questions. When I am dead, wash my body carefully and then bathe it in olive-oil. See that my groins are securely bound. Then carefully stop my nostrils and ears with wax. Next wrap my body in cotton cloth from head to foot. Over this sew my blanket with care. Then over this sew my rubber poncho, so that no insect or vermin can reach my body. At the house of Hugh Mallon is a cave. Place me in that according to directions I have left there. Then leave my knapsack as it hangs now upon the wall, and when we meet in eternity you will receive my thanks. That is all."

"But, Cadogan, why do you submit to this torture? Why die? You are no deserter; you are not mutinous," said Campbell.

"True," said Cadogan; "but I did threaten the life of the brute Woodson for an attempted outrage on a lady. I am in his power. Even the general dare not interfere in a case of discipline of this kind. I have long contemplated this move, and if I could make you understand why I now prefer death I would give my reasons. On my body, when you lay it out, you will find a letter. Six months after I am gone read it. With almost divine powers I lie down voluntarily in death. Kiss me, Campbell, and I will call the general to my side."

It was a strange sight—the powerful man stooping to kiss the slender youth; but with a hand-grasp they parted, and the hurried preparation of the guard outside denoted the approach of a superior officer. As Campbell passed out he saw the guard at salute, and the general with an angry stride approaching the tent. He put his hand to his cap and passed rapidly on to his tent and duty.

When the general entered the guard tent he made an almost indistinguishable sign to Cadogan, who responded in a harsh, guttural language none might understand.

"How came you here?" asked the general. "I had supposed you dead, or gone with some message for the brethren."

Cadogan bared his breast and pointed to his wound.

"Ah!" said the general, in a kind tone; "but why did you not call me before? I have longed for some communication."

"Delirium, weakness, and now death will intervene," said Cadogan. And he briefly recounted his story.

"But you will be cleared at the court-martial," cried the general.

"No; I shall never reach a court-martial. Woodson is adverse to me. Implacable, he will follow me to death."

"But I will put him under arrest. I will detail you to other duties," said the general, eagerly.

"Too late. The gossamer threads of presentiment blow across my soul from the damp caverns of death. General, there is a deeper depth of theosophic lore than you have ever penetrated. I dare say no more. See, I have made a list of articles you may send to me to-night. Then allow Campbell to carry out my wishes to the letter. Farewell. If I have aught of need which you can supply I will call for you again. If not, we will meet in happier days."

"Call for me at any time, if any undue rigor is used in your case. Captain Woodson is already under surveillance for neglect of duty and brutality," and the general, making again the strange sign, turned reluctantly and left the tent.

(To be continued.)

#### PALMERSTON'S CABINET AND THE REBELLION.

In a recent letter to Mr. Henry Clews, of New York, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of "Thirty Years in Wall Street," Mr. W. E. Gladstone makes some important statements concerning the attitude of the Palmerston Cabinet during our civil war. He says: "Allow me to assure you that, so far as that Cabinet is concerned, you have been entirely misled in regard to matters of fact. As a member of it, and now nearly its sole surviving member, I can state that it never at any time dealt with the subject of recognizing the Southern States in your great civil war, excepting when it learned the proposition of the Emperor Napoleon III, and declined to entertain that proposition, without qualification, hesitation, delay, or dissent."

In the debate which took place on Mr. Roebuck's proposal for the negotiation Lord Russell took no part, and could take none, as he was a member of the House of Lords. I spoke for the Cabinet.

"You will, I am sure, be glad to learn that there is no foundation for a charge which, had it been true, might have aided in keeping alive angry sentiments happily gone by. You are, of course, at liberty to publish this letter."

#### FEW WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEFT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun*, describing the situation in Johnstown during the last fortnight, says: "One of the peculiar things a stranger notices in the town is the comparatively small number of women seen there. Of the throngs who walk about the streets searching for dead friends, there is not one woman to ten men. Occasionally a little group of two or three women with sad faces will pick their way about, looking for the morgues. There are a few Sisters of Charity, in their black robes, seen upon the streets, and in the parts of the town not totally destroyed the usual number of women are seen in the houses and yards. But, as a rule, women are a rarity in Johnstown now. This is not a natural peculiarity at Johnstown, nor a mere coincidence, but a fact with a dreadful reason behind it. There are so many more men than women among the living in Johnstown now because there are so many more women than men among the dead. Of the bodies recovered there are at least two women for every man. Besides the fact that their natural weakness made them an easier prey to the flood, the hour at which the disaster came was one when the women would most likely be in their homes and the men at work in the open air or in factory-yards, from which escape was easy."

Children also are rarely seen about the town, and for a similar reason. They are all dead. There is never a group of the dead discovered that does not contain from one to three or four children for every grown person. Generally the children are in the arms of the grown persons, and often little toys and trinkets clasped in their hands indicate that the children were caught up while at play, and carried as far as possible toward safety.

"Johnstown, when rebuilt, will be a city of many widowers and few children. In turning a school-house into a morgue the authorities probably did a wiser thing than they thought. It will be a long time before the school-house will be needed for its original purpose."

#### THE NEXT CENSUS.

THE Washington correspondent of the Chicago *News* says that something like 40,000 men altogether will be employed in the work of taking the next census. Only a small number of this vast aggregation will have employment longer than thirty or forty days, however. The Superintendent of the Census and his clerks are now at work upon the plans for the real work in the field, which is to begin on the 1st of June next year. Altogether there will be 175 supervisors appointed throughout the States and Territories, an increase of twenty-five over the list of ten years ago. The supervisors will be apportioned according to the population and the work they will have to superintend. They will receive \$125 salary, and are given \$1 for every 1,000 persons enumerated in thickly settled districts, and \$1.40 per 1,000 in thinly settled districts. They will not be permitted to make an aggregate of over \$500 for the entire work. This is very good pay, as scarcely over forty days of actual work will be involved. The supervisors are appointed by the President, and must be confirmed by the Senate. The enumerators will be appointed by the Superintendent of the Census upon the recommendation of the supervisors. The pay fixed for the enumerators is two cents a head for all enumerated and five cents for each soldier or soldier's widow, fifteen cents for a farm, and twenty cents for each manufacturing establishment. In the thickly populated regions the enumerators are not permitted to make more than \$4 a day, and in the sparsely settled districts their salaries are limited to \$6 a day. Those having thickly settled districts are expected to enumerate about 4,000 souls. In the

thinly populated districts the salaries will be fixed arbitrarily, without reference to the number enumerated. The appointment of the supervisors and the enumerators must take place not later than the 1st of May, 1890, as all of the work must be done in the following June.

#### STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE.

MESSRS. ARKELL AND HARRISON are making a most attractive weekly, including some novel feature improvements, of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER; and that is saying much, for under Mrs. Leslie's management it was superlative.—Washington *Chronicle*.

#### FACTS OF INTEREST.

A SAN FRANCISCO firm has built the largest wine-cellars in the world. It is capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons of wine. Its cost was \$250,000.

THE women of Boston have named a committee of fifty to carry out the plans for taking the city schools out of politics and sectarian interference and managing them for the public interest alone.

ACCORDING to the New York *Sun*, a new industry has been invented by a clever English girl. She calls herself an accountant and auditor for large households. She finds plenty of employment in looking after the business of a few families of large expenditures whose heads have no taste for the work.

OVER seven hundred singing-birds secured in Germany have been liberated near Portland, Ore. If this experiment should prove successful there are many other places throughout the country which might profitably attempt it, especially since the task has been begun of replenishing our depleted forests.

THE famous leaning tower of Pisa has been put up for sale by lottery. The municipality of Pisa, having become greatly straitened for money on account of expensive improvements, offers the tower for sale in order to prevent the town-hall from being seized, and has adopted the method of a lottery so as to get the highest price possible.

ON her last trip from London to Rio de Janeiro, the British steam-ship *Hawkhurst*, Captain Robertson, sailed 2,300 miles with her cargo on fire; this, too, with the knowledge that there were 700 barrels of oil stowed away in the hold. Everything was battened down for seven days. What must have been the anxiety of the brave captain and the plucky crew all through that terrible week!

BANKRUPTCY in England ranks next to a high crime. If a member of Parliament loses his property and is adjudicated bankrupt, he at once loses his seat in that august body. A mayor, alderman, councilor, guardian, overseer, member of school board, highway board, burial board, or select vestry, also forfeits his office if he proves so derelict in his business affairs as to be unable to pay his debts.

THE Paris Exposition has brought sadness to a large part of Paris. The shop-keepers, the restaurant-keepers, and theatrical managers find that the show drains the boulevards, and that their business is reduced in a manner unknown since the siege. Even Sarah Bernhardt doesn't draw. Coquelin gave his farewell representation at the French Theatre to a house far less in value than that which came to bid farewell to Dalaunay. So a committee of all these interests lately waited upon the Ministry in order to get the Exposition closed at night, but they were repulsed with a refusal.

THE Grecian Government proposes to go into the construction of State railroads on an extended scale. Proposals have been invited for the construction of three lines in Peloponnesus and one in Piraeus. Altogether work involving an outlay of \$100,000,000 is projected. It is said, however, that the Government is in such financial straits that no one seems anxious to undertake the construction of the proposed lines. There is an incongruity which is almost absurd in the introduction of the shriek of the locomotive and the rumble of the train among the scenes of classic interest which are so familiar to all students of Greek history.

A TREATY between Japan and Mexico has just been ratified. It is the first treaty in which a Western Government fully and unconditionally recognizes the independent autonomy of Japan. As compensation for conceding sovereign rights to Japan, Mexico obtains free ingress for all her citizens to every part of Japan, with privileges of trade and residence throughout the country. Authority is also given them to undertake large industrial enterprises—from which all foreigners have hitherto been rigidly excluded. It is very likely that this treaty will soon be followed by a similar one between Japan and the United States. The draft of a new treaty is now in the hands of the State Department, and is receiving the consideration of the Administration.

THE Trustees of Princeton College have approved President Patton's new scheme of study. Many new studies, both required and elective, have been introduced, and the old studies have been shifted and arranged in such a way as to admit of better results in the general work of the students. The one idea of the new scheme is that certain fundamental studies, such as logic and chemistry, may be introduced earlier in the course than heretofore, and that increased opportunity for specialization may be provided. It is intended that the senior year shall be devoted extensively to specialization, and at the same time permit all who wish to do so to carry the old-fashioned college course. The purpose is to allow men to anticipate their professional studies by their choice of electives.

REFERRING to the recent marriage of Associate-justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says: "The joke on Judge Gray about his house is complete. Not six months ago he remarked complacently that no woman on earth could be comfortable in that house, as it hadn't a closet in it. The judge regarded himself as one of the kind warranted not to go off, and in less than three months' time he was head over ears in love with Miss Matthews, and succumbed to the first smile she bestowed upon him. The general wish is expressed here that she may have closets put all over the house and turn the judge's own particular den into a tea-room, or a Turkish *boudoir*, or something for her own particular and special feminine use."

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

IT is stated that negotiations are on foot for a settlement of the Stewart will contest.

ADVICES from Utah indicate that large numbers of Mormons are leaving that Territory for Canada.

LATE advices report everything quiet at *Leavenworth*. There is a truce between the contending nations.

THE Americans in Paris subscribed \$10,000 in a single day in aid of the Pennsylvania flood sufferers.

GOVERNOR HILL of New York has signed the bill providing for the employment of the convict labor in the State prisons.

AT the first election by ballot in Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, 2,346 votes were registered. Colonel D. B. Dyer was re-elected Mayor.

IT is said that the Shah of Persia has made a treaty with the Czar for the temporary annexation of Northern Persia to Russia in certain cases.

A FORMIDABLE anti-saloon organization, representing Protestants, Catholics, and all classes of temperance people, has been formed in the City of Brooklyn.

THE New York Grand Jury has found indictments for violation of the sanitary code against Drs. Irwin, Ferguson, and Hance, the physicians who made the hasty autopsy on the body of mind-reader Bishop.

THE annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association, recently held at Niagara Falls, adopted a report denouncing "sham" temperance reform—meaning thereby legislation restraining the sale of liquor.

A PHILADELPHIA policeman who stole certain clothing contributed for the Johnstown sufferers was arrested, indicted, convicted, sentenced, and taken to prison in three hours and twelve minutes. Who says that Philadelphia is slow?

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER proposes to so conduct the affairs of the Post Office Department that no work will be performed on the Sabbath day except such as is absolutely necessary for the proper transaction of the public business.

IT begins to look as if the Sioux Indians will agree to the proposition to surrender a portion of their reservation. They are steadily signing the Dawes agreements, and at one of the agencies the required number of signatures has already been secured.

THE Lord Mayor of Dublin cabled \$5,000 for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers, and the people there are raising a further fund for the same purpose. Queen Victoria sent a message to President Harrison by the British Minister at Washington, expressing her deep sympathy for the sufferers by the floods.

AN English paper says that an interesting feature of this year's Derby has been the unusually heavy betting done by women. The names of many are quoted whose earnings on the Duke of Portland's horse Donovan have been sufficient to carry them through the gown and bonnet crisis for several seasons, and that means a great deal of money.

THE New York Press Association, embracing nearly all the weekly and many of the daily papers of the State, will hold its thirty-third annual convention at the Hotel Kaaterskill, on the Catskill Mountains, from June 25th to the 29th. The secretary, Mr. A. O. Bunnell, of the Dansville *Advertiser*, in making the announcement of the fact, says that it is to be an occasion of much interest to all the newspaper editors of New York.

IN the case of Captain George A. Armes, United States Army, who was sentenced by general court-martial to be dismissed from the service for an assault on Governor Beaver, and for other offenses, the President, in consideration of the good service which this officer has rendered, has commuted the sentence to confinement and to deprivation of the right to wear the uniform and insignia of his rank in the army for five years.

THE interest in the Cronin murder case at Chicago has not abated. The coroner's jury last week rendered a verdict accusing the three men already under arrest, and also recommending the arrest of Alexander Sullivan, the well-known lawyer and Irish leader. Sullivan was subsequently arrested and committed to jail. It is understood that a special grand jury will now be summoned to consider the evidence against the accused. Two men charged with complicity in the murder have also been arrested in New York.

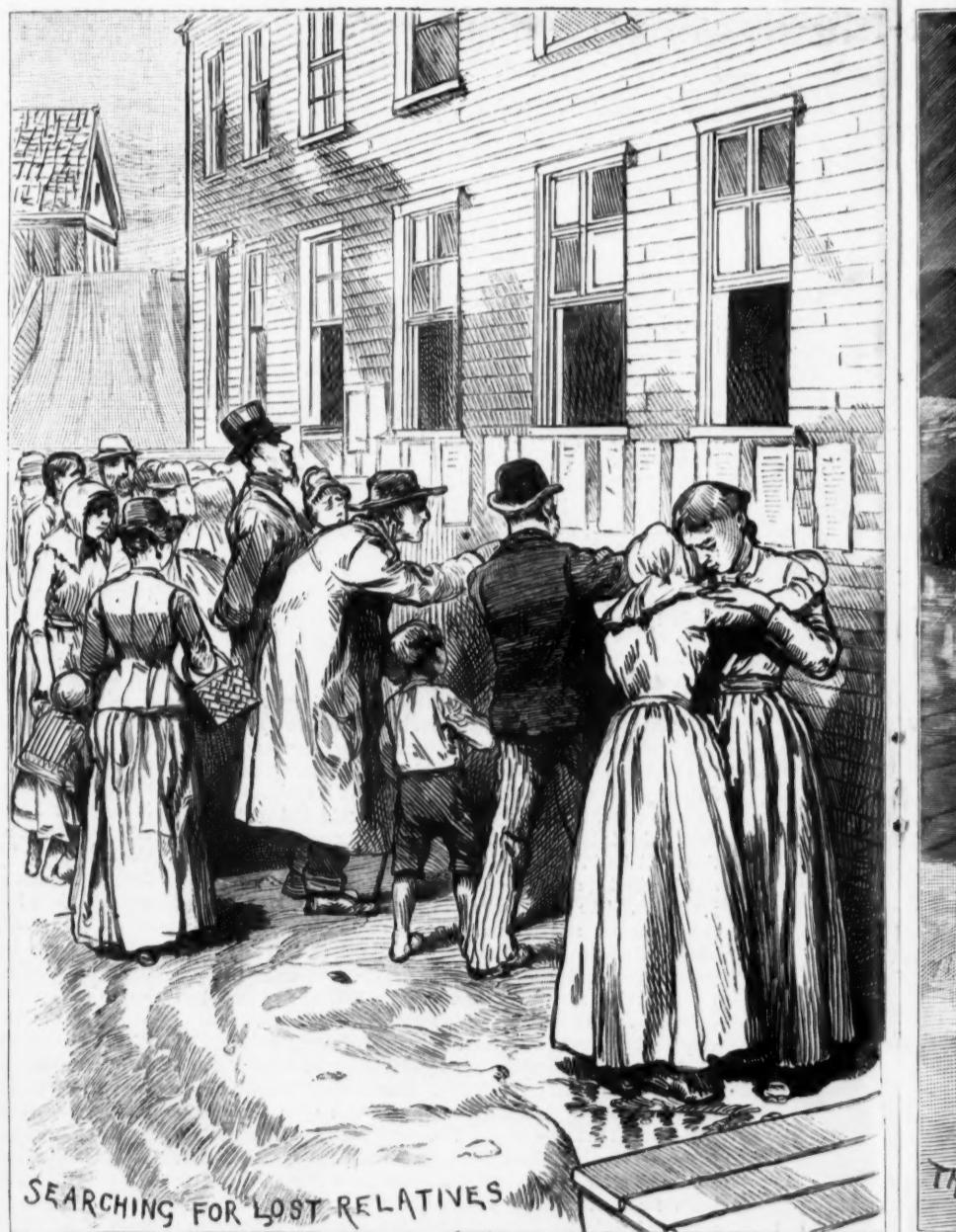
DURING the recent floods in Pennsylvania, a lawyer at Clearfield who had a case in court was floated thither on a log raft, and the counsel, while making their arguments, stood in water half-way up to their knees. The judge and all his officials were clad in big rubber boots, and as soon as the case was ended they escaped on boats, rafts, sections of board sidewalks, or waded in water reaching to their waists. As illustrating the tremendous force of the floods, it is mentioned that a train of forty loaded coal-cars was swept from a bridge at Lewisburg and portions of it carried to a point seventy miles distant.

AN extraordinary accident happened at Wichita, Kan., recently. During the conferring of the third degree in Masonry upon Colonel James B. Lawrence, while the lodge, of course, was in secret session, the candidate suddenly dropped dead, as is supposed, from heart disease. It has always been understood that the Masonic fraternity required that candidates who present themselves for initiation shall be in perfect health and without physical disability. The necessity for some such rule seems to be enforced by the incident reported at Wichita, though possibly nervous excitement attendant upon the secret ceremony, rather than physical exertion, may have brought on the fatal attack.

THE City of Seattle, Washington Territory, with a population of 30,000, was almost obliterated by fire on the 6th inst. Every bank, hotel, and place of amusement, all the leading business houses, all newspaper offices, railroad stations, miles of steamboat wharves, coal-bunkers, freight warehouses, and telegraph offices were burned. The fire began at two o'clock in the afternoon, and before midnight it had consumed the whole of the business section of the city, leaving only the residence portion safe. The burned district comprised sixty-four acres, and covered an area of thirty-one blocks. The total property loss is estimated at \$7,000,000, insured for \$2,500,000, while the personal losses will amount to \$10,000,000 additional.



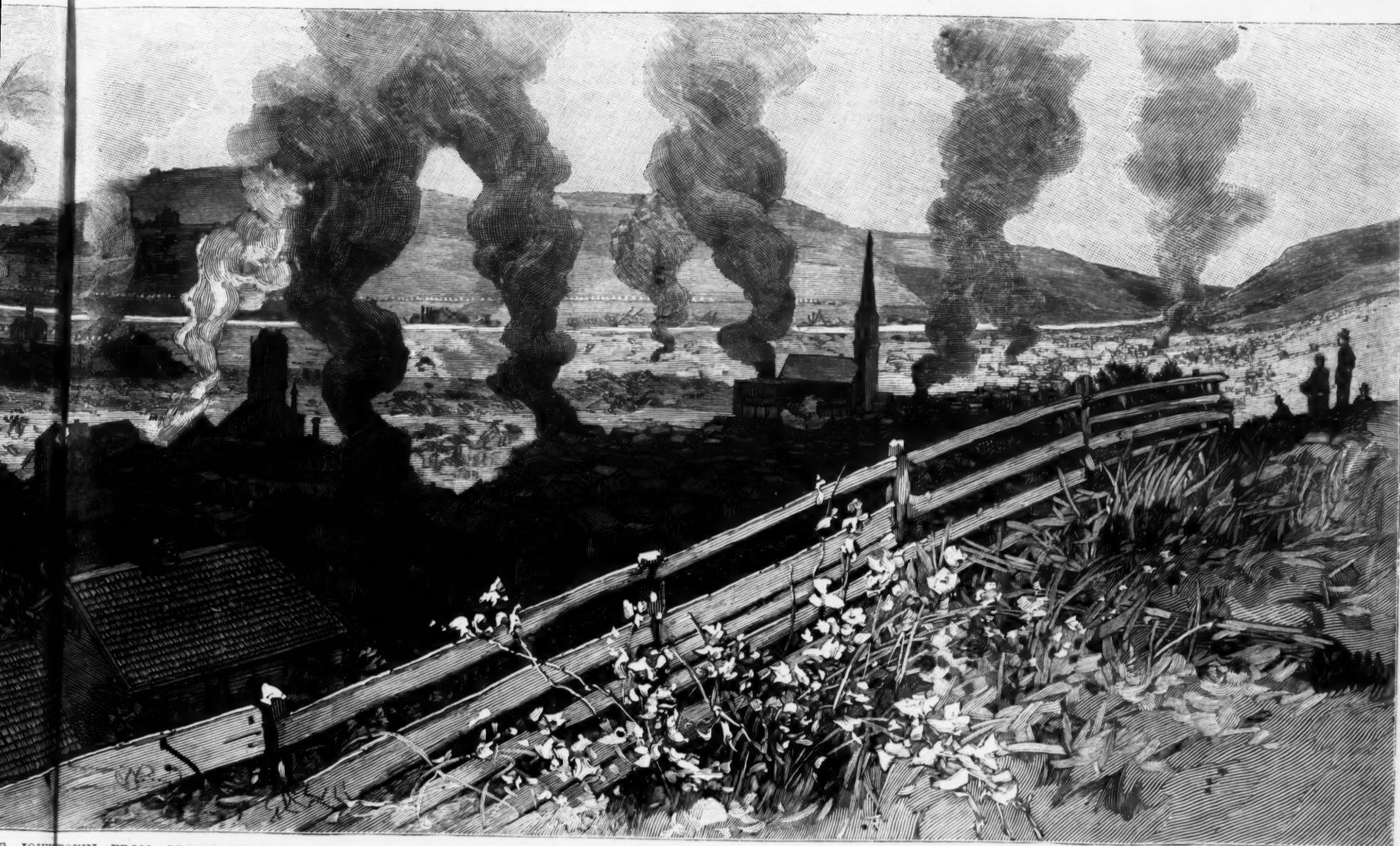
GENERAL VIEW OF JOHNSTOWN



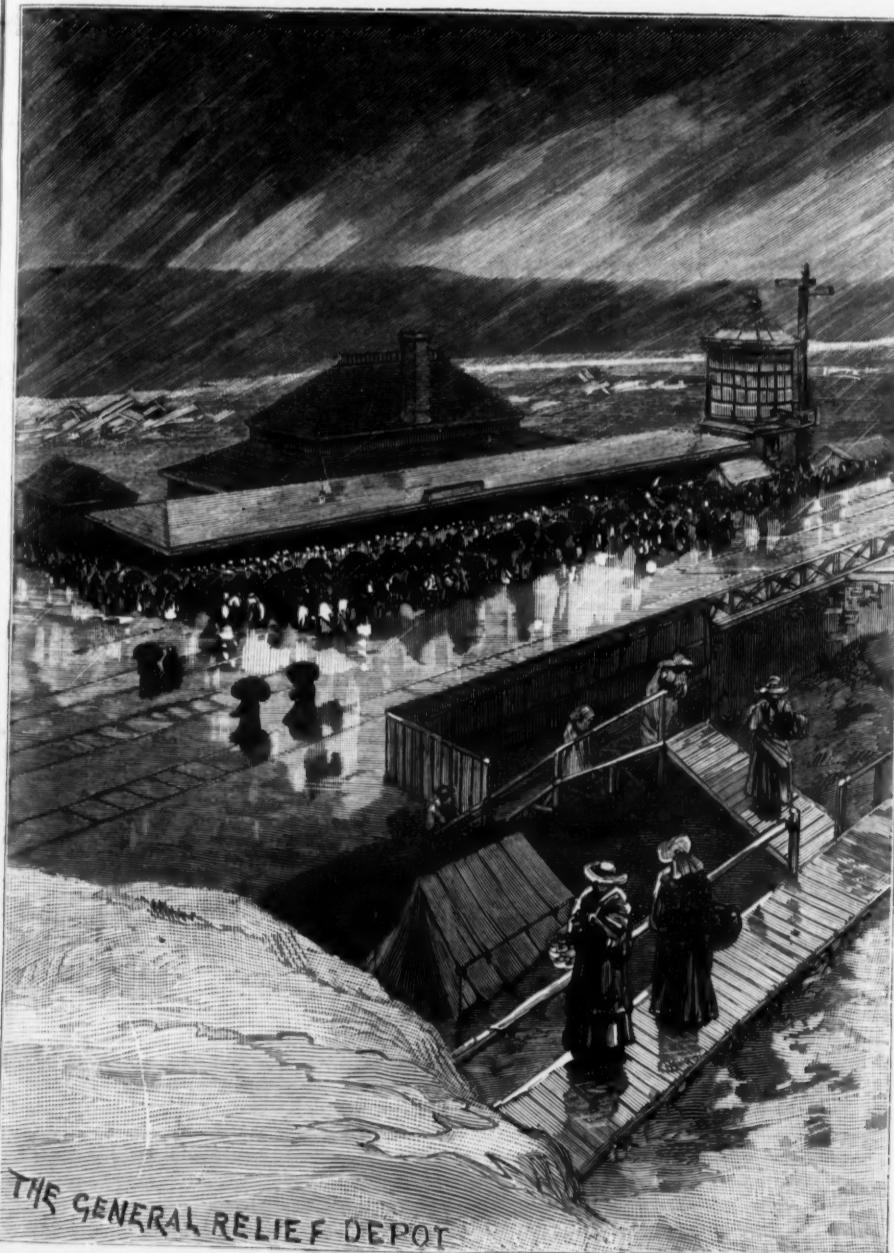
SEARCHING FOR LOST RELATIVES

I. THE HURLBERT HOUSE. 2. VIEW CORNER OF MAIN AND FRANKLIN STREETS. 3. VIEW ON MAIN

THE CALAMITY IN THE CONEMAUGH VALLEY.—SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN JOHNSTOWN AFTER THE GREAT DISASTER—T



F JOHNSTOWN FROM GREEN HILL.



VIEW ON MAIN STREET, LOOKING EAST. 4. FRAZER'S, CORNER OF MAIN AND FRANKLIN STREETS.



DISASTER—THE WORK OF RELIEF AND RESTORATION.—FROM SKETCHES BY C. BUNNELL AND PHOTOS BY E. A. ZIMMERMAN, JOHNSTOWN.—[SEE PAGE 342.]

## LOVE'S FANCIES.

YES, she kissed me as we stood  
Hand in hand beneath the willow;  
She, the pearl of maidenhood,  
I, the blest, encircling bower.  
Oh! I know that you'd have turned  
Pale with envy had you seen her,  
For the roses redder burned,  
Envied of her sweet demeanor.  
Even the silly willow-wood  
And the grass on which she stood  
Turned a shade the greener.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

## TOO MUCH ALIKE.

THE TROUBLE A YOUNG LAWYER HAD WITH PRETTY TWINS.

BY LIEUTENANT J. DARK CHANDELLE.

"YES," assented Mr. Bird, with evident appreciation, as he ran his fingers caressingly through his iron-gray hair; "yes, sir, as you observe, they are very pretty girls, and their likeness to each other, in every way, is truly wonderful."

The remark was made in answer to a tribute of respect which the writer had paid to a pair of young ladies—I use the word "pair" advisedly, because they were twins—who had passed out of the office of Mr. Bird, one of the oldest and most highly respected members of the Middlesex bar.

"I knew the mother of those girls and her sister, and their parents, more than thirty years ago. The grandparents of those girls were clients of the man with whom I read law, and afterward their children became my clients, and now I am the legal adviser of both the grandchildren. I don't think, however, that those children are as much alike as were their mother and her sister. You could not tell them apart at all, unless you had them together."

At this point one of the young ladies returned, with a little rush and flurry, saying, in a very pretty tone:

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Bird, but I went off without my gloves."

"Don't apologize, don't apologize, I pray, Miss—Miss—ah, Miss Annie. I am only too glad to see you in my office or my home, at any time."

"Alice, you mean, Mr. Bird; but I thank you for the compliment all the same," and away she fluttered.

"Confound it!" growled the old gentleman, as he resumed his seat, after closing the door upon the fair visitor. "I'd have sworn that one was Annie." Then he looked up with a smile, after thinking a few minutes, and resumed: "If you can spare five minutes, and care to hear it, I will tell you how I came near going crazy getting acquainted with the mother of those young ladies and her sister."

Of course, nothing would please me better, and I said so at once. Mr. Bird produced an ancient and most respectable brand of cigars, and when we had lighted up he proceeded:

"The maiden name of those young ladies' mother and her twin sister was Van Scriver, and their father, old John Van Scriver, was a large farmer and miller, quite wealthy, residing near Princeton. I had been admitted to the bar only about a year when he died, and my preceptor, in whose office I was still located, had the settlement of the estate.

"On one occasion he wrote to the girls, who were the only heirs, that he needed certain memoranda from some papers in the homestead, and that on a day he mentioned he would be there to get them, asking the girls to look the papers up in the meantime. When the day came the old man was particularly engaged, and asked me to take his horses and carriage and do the errand; and I was only too glad to oblige him.

"In due season I reached the homestead, was received by a staid, elderly housekeeper and ushered into the parlor, where I was greeted by one of the brightest and most beautiful young ladies I had ever met with. I told her who I was and how I came to be there.

"That is all satisfactory, Mr. Bird. We are glad to see any friend of Mr. Adair's. Be seated, and I will have the papers ready for you in a few minutes. Excuse me, please," and she disappeared.

"I sat pleasurable thinking of the young lady who had just left me, when the housekeeper came in with cake and wine, after the then good, old-fashioned custom, and soon left me to enjoy them. I had been alone again but a very short time, it appeared to me, when the young lady returned with papers in her hand; but instead of coming forward, she stopped and stared at me in the most embarrassing way.

"Did you find the papers?" I asked, in my best society tones.

"Sir!" she exclaimed, with a Jack Frost in her beautiful voice. "Did I what?"

"Find the papers you went after."

"What are you talking about? Who are you, sir, and pray what are you doing here?"

"The only thing I'm doing at present, madam," I responded, in tones quite as glacial as her own, "is leaving here as soon as possible."

"Oh, thank you," she replied, with lofty urbanity, as the maddest young man in New Jersey slammed the door behind him.

"Long afterward I learned that I had hardly driven away when the housekeeper re-entered the room, and Miss Laura Van Scriver, with her dignity still at its full height, demanded:

"Who was that horrid, impudent young man I found in the parlor just now?"

"Why, he's the young man Mr. Adair sent down for some papers that Miss Maggie has gone to get. Where is he?"

"Miss Laura responded by dropping into a chair and exclaiming, with almost a scream:

"Oh, my! haven't I done it? Why, Mrs. Elkins, I actually drove the poor fellow out of the house. What in the world will I do? Don't, for gracious sake, tell Maggie. I'll make it up with Mr. Adair somehow, indeed I will."

The result was that Miss Maggie Van Scriver never heard of my cavalier treatment, and was for a time filled with wonder

as to what manner of business man I could possibly be, having driven fifteen miles to do an errand and then gone off without courtesy or performance.

"I nursed my wrath and kept it nice and warm until I reached home, and then poured it all out to Mr. Adair, whose laughter was so long and uproarious that I took on a fresh installment of virtuous indignation, and was about giving the old gentleman a piece of my mind when he bade me shut up, while

a tearfully penitent voice, crying: 'Oh, Mr.—! Call him back! Don't let him go! It was I that did'

"I turned in considerable astonishment to see there stood both girls on the porch, looking so terribly alike that, staring at them in semi-idiotic wonder, I could not for the life of me have told which was the other. There is but little more of it. The story of how Laura 'fired me out' and concealed the fact that Maggie had to be told numberless times, until the moon shone brightly



GEN. HASTINGS HEADQUARTERS

he wiped away the tears of hilarity and comforted me by saying: 'Bird, my dear fellow, it is all my fault. I utterly forgot to tell you that the girls are twins, and so terribly alike that you can't tell one of them from both.'

"The next day brought a wondering letter from Miss Maggie, asking what had caused my sudden and unaccountable departure, and desiring to know if I was a Son of Temperance whom she had inadvertently horrified and insulted by sending him cake and wine, and would Mr. Adair please tell her what it all meant.

"Now, here's your chance, Bird," said the old man, handing me the letter. "Just take my team and have another drive down there. You can fix up the mistake, whatever it is, in a jiffy, and get what I want this time, sure."

"Away I went, and in due time was in the Van Scriver parlor. I took a critical look at the young lady as she came forward and offered me her hand, which I lost no time in taking. I was sure of Maggie Van Scriver now.

"I'm very glad to see you, Mr. Bird. Pray what made you leave so unceremoniously on Monday?"

"Well, Miss Maggie, I thought it was about the best thing I could do under the circumstances."

"What? Just because I offered you a little wine and cake?"

"Not at all. The refreshments were as acceptable as they were gracefully tendered."

"Then why did you go away before I returned?"

"I didn't go away before you returned. I staid until you came back and practically turned me out of the house."

"I turned you out of the house!" she exclaimed, in blank astonishment. "Why, I never did anything of the kind."

"I am sorry to contradict a lady; but you certainly did."

"By this time I had forgotten all about the twins in the case, and Miss Maggie's brow darkened ominously as she said, gravely:

"Mr. Bird, have you been drinking? I wish you to distinctly understand that I am not a story-teller; and I say I never saw you after I went out of this room after the papers."

down upon my pleasant reflections as I pursued homeward the lonely road that was not lonely at all."

"Well," asked the writer, "is that all there is of it?"

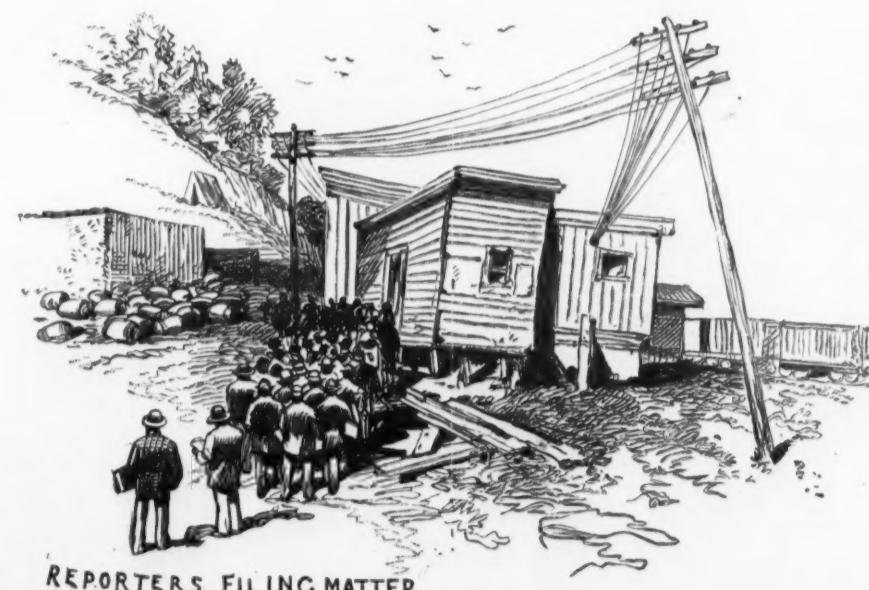
"Yes," said Mr. Bird, with a queer smile, "except that I am the uncle of those two girls that just left us, and the mischievous Laura is their aunt."

## THE DISASTROUS FLOOD.

THE coroner's jury at Johnstown, it appears, attributes the blame for the terrible loss of life in the Conemaugh Valley, caused by the breaking of the dam, to the South Fork Fishing Club. Although the verdict was not publicly announced, several of the jurors gave out that this was the conclusion they had reached, which is in accordance with public sentiment in and about Johnstown. It is also in accordance with the report of skillful engineers who have examined the South Fork Dam. One of them, Mr. H. M. Brinckerhoff, of the *Engineering and Building Record*, said he found, after a personal examination, the central portion of the dam completely washed out, down even to below the original bed of the stream. The rush of water had scooped out quite a basin just below the dam.

The exposed section of the structure showed a homogeneous mass of soft gravel and clay, still covered with rip-rap on both sides, the lower side having quite a growth of trees and bushes on it. He found a spill-way, or waste-weir, sixty-five feet wide at its narrowest point, that had been built at one side of the dam, with its bottom about ten feet below the dam's crest. He accounts for the rapid destruction of the dam by the fact that there was a depression toward the centre of its face, which was probably due to the settling of the embankment when the dam was rebuilt. The waste-weir was inadequate to carry off the overflow of the reservoir, and it poured over the centre of the dam with increasing velocity, gradually washing away the slope and cutting the dam down to the bottom in the shortest possible time.

This would not have happened had the overflow occurred at



REPORTERS FILING MATTER

"Miss Van Scriver, I want it equally distinctly and emphatically borne in mind that I am not a liar, and if you had not in effect turned me out of the house, pretending to know nothing about me, I should not have gone away."

"Then Miss Maggie's eyes flashed as she retorted:

"And you cannot oblige me more than by going away again."

"I was half way across the yard to my carriage, when I heard

either end, as the engineer reports that nearly two-thirds of the dam would have been washed away before the reservoir could have been emptied. The most interesting fact in this report is the statement that the dam, as originally designed, seems to have had sufficient stability and to have been well built.

Order was promptly restored at Johnstown, and means of communication rapidly opened with the help of Government engineers and their pontoons. Nearly 3,000 of the dead, up to

this writing, have been taken from the ruins about the city. After attention had been devoted to this central scene of carnage and suffering, the smaller settlements were given the aid they so sadly needed. The registration of the survivors at Johnstown has reduced the estimates of the number of the lost. The number of the survivors who have registered up to date reaches nearly 22,000, and the best estimate of the number of the dead in the Conemaugh Valley is now between 3,000 and 5,000. Many of the survivors are cared for by friends at some distance from the scene of disaster, and these have not registered.

The visit of Governor Beaver to Johnstown on Sunday, the 9th inst., was made the occasion for a consultation with General Hastings and the heads of the various committees. It was then decided that the relief funds, so generously contributed by the people of the land, should not be used for the preservation of order and public health, but for the purpose for which it was intended—namely, the succor of the helpless and the suffering. "The State of Pennsylvania," Governor Beaver said, "would take charge of the work of clearing up the *debris*, and expend \$1,000,000 in restoring the valley and rebuilding the town of Johnstown." This will be done under the law for the clearing of streams and the preservation of public health, and other similar purposes. Money diverted from the contributed funds for these matters will be restored from the State's appropriation. Governor Beaver proposes that the Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania shall advance \$1,000,000, taking as security for its repayment the bond of New York and Philadelphia capitalists. As soon as the Legislature meets, the appropriation, it is expected, will be made.

The first religious services in Johnstown, aside from those attending the burial of the dead, were held on Sunday, June 9th. Several of them occurred in the open air in the midst of the ruins, and were exceedingly affecting. The Roman Catholic service was held in front of a residence near Sandyvale Cemetery, where a little altar was set up beneath the shade of an arbor. On the same day St. John's German Catholic Church, which in its tottering condition had become a menace to the public safety, was destroyed by dynamite. Four charges were placed—two underneath where its altar stood and two where the choir sang mass. When all was ready the police and militia cleared the ground for acres, and a grizzled old man stood waiting for the signal to remove the church from the face of the earth. It was the time when so often before, on Sundays, its bell had rung for worship. When the signal was given, he gave a short jerk at the rope in his hand. Hundreds of hearts stood still. A great white cloud sprang from the earth toward the sky, which resounded like thunder when the lightning strikes. The air was filled with a thousand flying missiles. The veil of the temple was rent. When the air was cleared it was seen that the church was gone.

The fears of pestilence have faded away, as physicians have extended the work of disinfection systematically throughout the district. The few remaining bodies that are found are speedily buried on account of their condition. The efforts of the contractors, with thousands of laborers, have been directed to clearing the streets, removing wreckage from the river, and re-establishing stores and depots of supplies.

The supply of clothing sent in to the devastated district has been adequate for all wants, and during the early part of the week word was sent out that no more clothing was needed, but that there was still need of money and food. Contributions of cooked food and cooking implements were sent in by some communities, and these were specially welcomed. Survivors in the valley have partially recovered from the terrible shock attending the disaster, and the promptness with which the work of rebuilding the Cambria Iron Works has been carried on has done much to restore confidence in the future of Johnstown and neighboring places. Merchants who lost all their possessions have in some cases made public announcement of the fact that they cannot be expected to pay their debts, and if they start again in business, they must do so trusting to the generosity of creditors. Whether any of the relief funds will be applied for the compensation of damages, or whether it will be employed simply for the furnishing of the necessities of life to the suffering, has been a question. The fund is large and very generous, and various suggestions have been made in reference to its use in aiding the unemployed to find work or to enter business.

An idea of the loss of life may be inferred from the statement made by the pastor of one of the Catholic churches of Johnstown, that out of a congregation numbering 950 he thinks 150 were drowned. At the Cambria Iron Works the proportion was larger.

It is estimated that 2,000 persons, mainly children, who were found destitute at Johnstown have been sent to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to be cared for. The starting of one of the Cambria Iron Company's furnaces on the 10th of June, and the expectation that all the works would be running within a few weeks, aided materially in brightening the prospect.

Women and children generally have been advised to leave Johnstown for a few weeks, until sanitary regulations can be established and the place put in order. The first bodies interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery were covered with scarcely three feet of soil. A number of dogs were attracted to the spot and began pawing over the graves. A guard was placed around the cemetery and the bodies were reinterred. It was not until Monday, the 10th of June, that a regular funeral service was held over a flood victim. The body was borne to the cemetery in a wagon, followed by the mourners in carriages, and burial services were held by a clergyman.

The gorge at the railway-bridge has at last been broken up. Steam-engines, with heavy derricks, were located on the coping of the bridge, and as heavy blasts of dynamite loosened the confused mass, it was carried away and destroyed by large gangs of workmen.

Surgeon-general Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital Service, who visited Johnstown and made a thorough inspection—reports that its water-supply is from Stony Creek, some miles above the scene of the disaster, and is wholesome. He found little danger of an epidemic, as the State Board of Health was watching the vicinity with great care. He believed that there was greater danger from the pollution of the river, and he advised

those living below Johnstown, who depended on river-water for domestic purposes, to boil it before using.

The opening of the First National Bank at Johnstown, on Monday, June 10th, put an end to much trouble in connection with the disbursement of funds, and brought relief to business men who were anxious to reopen their establishments. At present the indications are that within a short time Johnstown will have resumed, in part at least, its normal appearance, with the exception of the ugly marks of the ruin left by the flood on buildings everywhere.

The losses at Williamsport, which next to the Conemaugh Valley seems to have suffered most severely, are all the way from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The losses of the lumber-men alone will reach more than \$1,000,000, although much of the lumber carried away has been found and reclaimed in the Chesapeake Bay. The salvage on this lumber will, it is said, exceed \$250,000. The loss of life in and about Williamsport will not be less than fifty. It is a city of 35,000 inhabitants, and for days after the flood was cut off entirely from communication with the outer world. It was without gas, mails, telegraph, or railroads, and a great part of its area had not less than six feet of water over it, while near the river the flood swept everything away.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND HEALTH.

**T**HIE London *Spectator* says, as to the uses of electricity:

"That electric lighting will increase the health and comfort of the community we can hardly doubt. The great difficulty of all other forms of illumination is the impossibility of increasing the light without also increasing the heat. Electricity, however, overcomes this inconvenience, and practically gives light without heat and without flickering. To burn gas for six hours continuously is to produce an atmosphere so dry, and so vitiated by the escapes which always take place during combustion, as to be almost unbearable. With electric light, however, it is possible to work all night in pure air. In only one particular is gas to be preferred, though that is by no means an unimportant one. The electricians have up till now failed to produce light cheaply. As a matter of fact, it is practically more costly to light a room with electricity than with gas or mineral oil—than with anything, in fact, but wax candles. That in the end electric light will be produced far more cheaply than at present we do not doubt, though here, again, we are in opposition to the experts, who declare that it would be impossible to convert a ton of coal into a greater amount of light than is done now by the best machinery. This may no doubt be true; but if it is, the sooner we can find some other means of generating electricity than by steam-power the better. A great engineer once surprised a scientific meeting by declaring that coal would never be cheap till it was £10 a ton. Probably the engineer was right. Coal is not plentiful enough to be treated as we treat air and water, and yet not dear enough to force us to economize its use. If it once rose to £10 a ton, we should never consent to send half of it up our chimneys unconsumed, nor should we refuse to let the water-falls, the winds, and the tides work our dynamos. The London Electric Supply Corporation has built by the side of the Thames at Deptford a building which is said to contain the largest boilers ever made. Here, by means of machinery run by steam, a wire cable is to be charged with an electric current so powerful that it will practically be a buried thunder-bolt, ready throughout its thousand sinuosities to destroy with the lightning-stroke any person mad enough to break through the safeguards with which it will be surrounded. Yet while steam is being used to generate this mighty current, the resistless and unfailing forces of the tide will sweep past the engine-house twice a day, ready to be bridled for the use of humanity by the first man bold enough and clever enough to master the physical difficulties that for the moment lie in the way of success. Shall we really have to wait, we wonder, for our new Stephenson till the commonplace necessity of a coal famine has again shown the truth of the ignoble proverb, and proved necessity to be the mother of invention?"

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has issued a handsomely printed and illustrated volume of over 200 pages, setting forth the attractions of the summer excursion routes of that great corporation. These routes reach all the Northern and Middle States, and as far south as Virginia, and embrace in all some 400 resorts. The book supplies full information as to each of these resorts, with lists of the principal hotels, the excursion routes from all the leading points on the Pennsylvania system, and a great mass of helpful hints to the intending tourist. There is also a map of the Pennsylvania Road and all its connections, north and south, a bird's-eye view of New Jersey ocean resorts, and another map showing the summer resorts among the Catskills. The descriptive work of the book is admirably done, while its illustrations are in every way creditable and entertaining. Copies of the book can be had of the Passenger Department of the road.

#### DEATH - ROLL OF THE WEEK.

**JUNE 3d**—In Saratoga, N. Y., Rodney Churchill, officially and otherwise prominent in Church affairs, aged 70; in Hagerdon's Mills, N. Y., Mrs. Bethenia Shaw, in her 100th year. **June 4th**—In Chambersburg, Pa., Dr. Samuel G. Lane, widely known in the medical circles of the State, aged 68. **June 5th**—In New York, Solomon Beuthner, one of the pioneers of New Mexico, and at one time known as "King" of that Territory, aged 65. **June 6th**—In New York, Henry Hudson Ware, a wealthy retired cotton merchant, aged 60; in Brooklyn, John O'Mahony, the founder and first president of the St. Patrick's Society, aged 74; in Liverpool, England, Thomas M. Patterson, prominently connected with the grain business, aged 70; in New York, Brother Gideon, the oldest member of the community of Christian Brothers, aged 51; at Burlington, N. J., Henry Smith, one of the oldest members of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and identified with several benevolent and charitable enterprises; in Boston, Mass., Mrs. Charles F. Adams, widow of the late C. F. Adams, aged 81; in Richmond, Va., Captain H. C. Lee, brother of Governor Fitz-Hugh Lee, aged 47; in New York, Adolphus Andreas, the oldest Mason in the State, aged 90. **June 7th**—In New York, John W. Hamersley, prominent in club life and in literary circles, aged 80. **June 8th**—In Mobile, Ala., Colonel Charles C. Langdon, Secretary of State, and for many years conspicuous in State affairs, aged 84; in New York, Silas H. Witherbee, long connected with the iron trade, aged 73; in New York, Francis Alexandre, one of the oldest and best-known merchants in the city, and founder of the steamship line to Havana and Mexico, aged 81; in Chicago, Leonard Swett, a prominent lawyer, and life-long friend of Abraham Lincoln, for whom he made the nomination speech in 1860, aged 64; in Kingston, N. Y., Dr. George W. Cooke, one of the leading physicians of the city, aged 61; in Passaic, N. J., Benjamin B. Ayer, the first mayor and always an influential citizen, aged 64. **June 9th**—In New York, Dr. James B. Hunter, the well-known surgeon, aged 68. **June 10th**—In Haverhill, Mass., John B. D. Cogswell, a leading lawyer and well-known Republican politician, aged 60.

#### PERSONAL.

**SITTING BULL**, the venerable and famous Sioux chieftain, is dying of pneumonia.

The divorce obtained by King Milan from Queen Natalie is to be annulled, and the ex-queen will then return to Servia.

The birthday anniversary of John Wesley is to be observed on June 28th by Christian Endeavor Societies in New England.

**EX-SENATOR SABIN** of Minnesota has obtained a divorce from his wife, who is, at her own request, an inmate of an infirmary asylum.

**MR. CALVIN S. BRICE** has been elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The result is regarded as a point gained for Mr. Cleveland's renomination.

**MR. HENRY IRVING**, in a very sympathetic letter to the American Minister, inclosed a check for fifty guineas as his contribution to the relief of sufferers by the floods in Pennsylvania.

The President will leave Washington the latter part of this month for Deer Park, Md., where a cottage has been prepared for him. Meanwhile Mrs. Harrison and her grandchildren are visiting Cape May.

**IT** is now said that there is proof against General Boulanger which sustains grave charges, and that the Government has sufficient grounds to instruct the Procureur-general to take measures to indict him.

**MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS** has hung in Grant Hall, at West Point Academy, two fine portrait-paintings, one of General Sheridan and the other of General Sherman. They are faithful pictures, and cost \$12,000.

**JOHN WALTON WOLF GRIP**, the new Minister from Sweden and Norway to this country, is a tall, broad-shouldered, handsome young man, who made a favorable impression when presented to the President a few days since.

**YOUNG ALLEN THURMAN**, of Ohio, assures the public that no Democrat having the least sympathy with protection can be elected Governor of that State. We suspect the young man has not been dowered with the gift of prophecy.

The fund for the purchase of a statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected in City Hall Park in New York, has already reached the sum of \$10,000. The statue will represent Mr. Greeley in a sitting posture, and will be of bronze, with a granite pedestal. The whole cost will be \$25,000.

The President has appointed Thomas J. Morgan, of Rhode Island, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, *vice* John H. Oberly, resigned. Colonel Morgan is about fifty-five years of age, and is said to be a man of ability and culture. He is President of the State Normal School at Providence.

FOR some time the health of the Hungarian patriot Kossuth has been poor, and his demise has been momentarily expected. Indeed, reports of his death have been actually circulated in Hungary. It is now definitely stated, however, that the patriot's health is much improved, and that he promises to hold out for several years yet.

**MR. GLADSTONE**'s tour in the south-western counties of England is attended by the usual demonstrations of popular regard. At Redruth he passed under a triumphal arch, and the miners flocked from the environs and formed a body-guard. Fully 30,000 persons had assembled, and owing to the enthusiasm which prevailed, Mr. Gladstone had great difficulty in making himself heard.

**MR. POWDERLY**, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, now in this city, gives this opinion of the *status* of the order: "The order is holding its own. We have got rid of the internal dissensions that made us so much trouble. I might tell you that we are gaining thousands of new members, and all that sort of stuff, but I won't; as I said before, we are holding our own."

A STATUE of Giordano Bruno, who was burned in 1600 for heresy and apostasy, was unveiled in Rome, with imposing ceremonies, on the 6th inst. Thirty thousand persons, including students and deputations from various parts of Italy, marched in procession through the principal streets. The removal of the canvas covering the statue was the signal for deafening cheers. The Pope greatly deplores the honors paid to the memory of an apostle of free thought and an enemy of the Papacy.

YEARS do not seem to sweeten General Jubal Early. In a speech at Winchester, Va., at the recent decoration of Confederate graves, he displayed his old-time bitterness, sneering at the accepted version of the battle of Winchester and Sheridan's relation to it, declaring that the Rebellion was "just and righteous," and denouncing as traitors all Confederates "who . . . to have discovered that they were on the wrong side in the contest, either from want of manly courage or from some sinister motives of self-interest."

THE following experts and specialists have been appointed to aid in the preparation of statistics for the Eleventh Census: S. N. D. North, of Boston, wool and worsted industries; Henry T. Cook, of Trenton, N. J., clay and pottery industries; John S. Billings, of the United States Army, mortality and vital statistics; Henry Bowers, of Philadelphia, chemical and allied industries; Henry Cannett, of the Geological Survey, geographical department; Frederick W. Kruse, of Olean, local finance; William C. Hunt, of the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, social statistics; J. K. Upton, of New Hampshire, finance and indebtedness.

A SHORT time ago General Longstreet's house in Gainesville, Ga., was burned and everything destroyed, including a number of war relics that cannot be replaced. Since then the old soldier has been lying ill at a hotel near his former home. A few days ago workmen were engaged in searching the *debris*, and in the course of their excavations they discovered, according to a Philadelphia *Times* correspondent, that the house was built on a gold-mine. Rock was taken out and essayed, and the result is that General Longstreet is the owner of what is supposed to be a well-paying gold-mine. The discovery has been kept quiet, and the mine will be worked for all it is worth.



THE SCHOOL-HOUSE MORGUE, ON BEDFORD STREET.

**THE PRESIDENT AT A RELIEF MEETING.**

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* says that President Harrison made a decided hit at the relief meeting held at the national capital. We quote: "Everybody applauded vigorously as Harrison stood up and came forward till he stood beside the table, with his left hand on a glass of water. He wore his winter clothes, warm as the day and the hall were, and yet looked perfectly comfortable. His first sentence gave him such a hold on his hearers that they did not think of his dress or his manner. He did not gesticulate. He employed no trick of oratory and affected no semblance of eloquence. Yet he was so earnest and his words were so simple, that every one was touched and the hands and feet could not be kept still."

"Most of us thought that the President, like other dignitaries on similar occasions, would retire, at least to the back of the stage, as soon as he had finished his speech, leaving the commissioners to run the meeting. But the President had never thought of such a thing. Having formally opened the meeting, he took off his coat, metaphorically speaking, and became one of us, forgetting official distinctions and everything else except his desire to have Washington give generously, and especially give the train-load of provisions at once which he had promised Governor Beaver in the morning. Standing by the little table, he kept up a constant conversation while committees were appointed and contributions handed in."

"While our rich men were offering their \$500 contributions and we were all applauding, I saw more excitement in Harrison's eyes than I have ever seen before, and when he spoke out from time to time to announce some additional contributions, or to repeat his desire that we should send that supply train at once, I heard the tremor which told of the feeling he hides from every one but his family. He is really a warm-hearted man of delicate and spontaneous sympathies underneath that cold, gray exterior. His dry humor shone out, too. He told us how anxious he had been to send supplies from the War Department, and especially about the pontoons which



VIEW ON MAIN STREET, IN FRONT OF THE MERCHANTS' HOTEL.

had been asked for bridging purposes. 'But,' he said, 'I am sorry to find that the entire pontoon train of the United States Army is only 555 feet long.'

"I think the contribution which pleased him most was one of five barrels of crackers from the proprietor of a cracker-factory. 'That's right,' the President said.

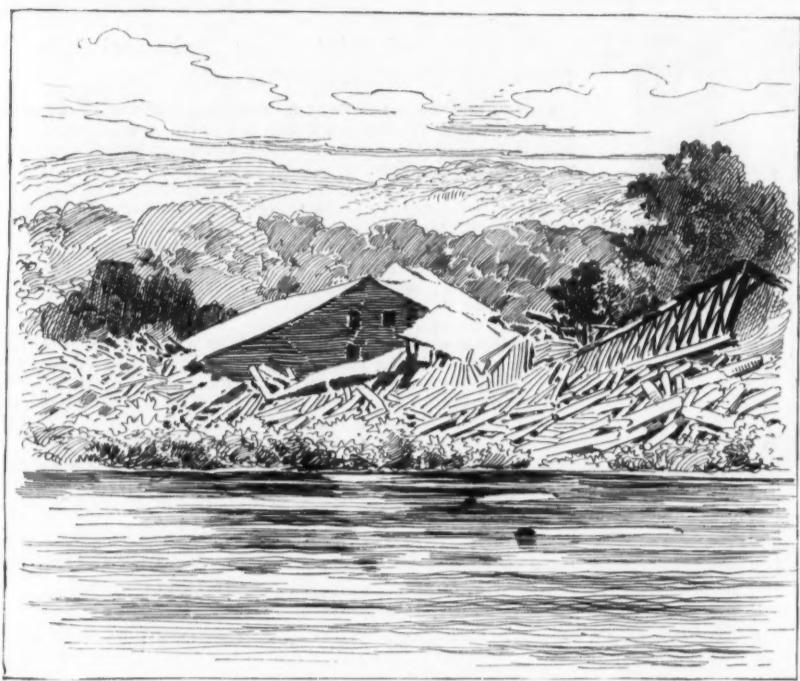


THE WASH-OUT OF THE ROAD-BED OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

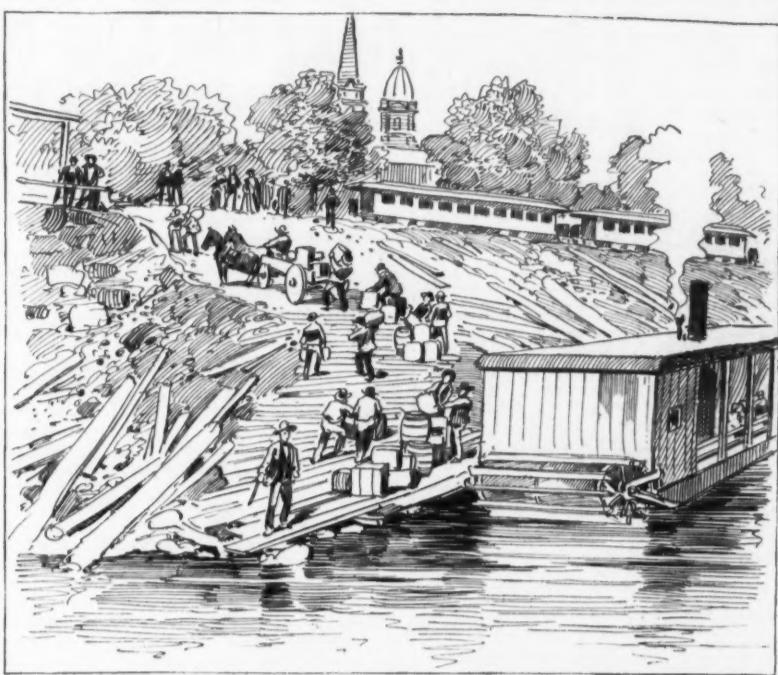


THE GAP THROUGH WHICH THE WATER PASSED IN ITS RUSH UPON THE TOWN.

**PENNSYLVANIA.—THE CALAMITY AT JOHNSTOWN—VIEWS IN AND ABOUT THE TOWN AFTER THE FLOOD.**  
FROM PHOTOS BY HERVY LANEY.—[SEE PAGE 342.]



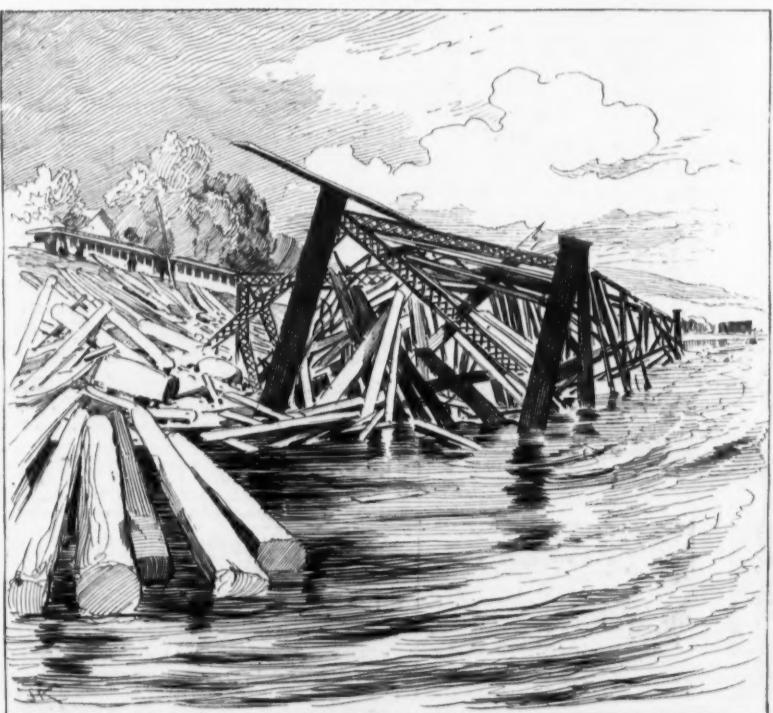
ISLAND AND MILL NEAR WILLIAMSPORT.



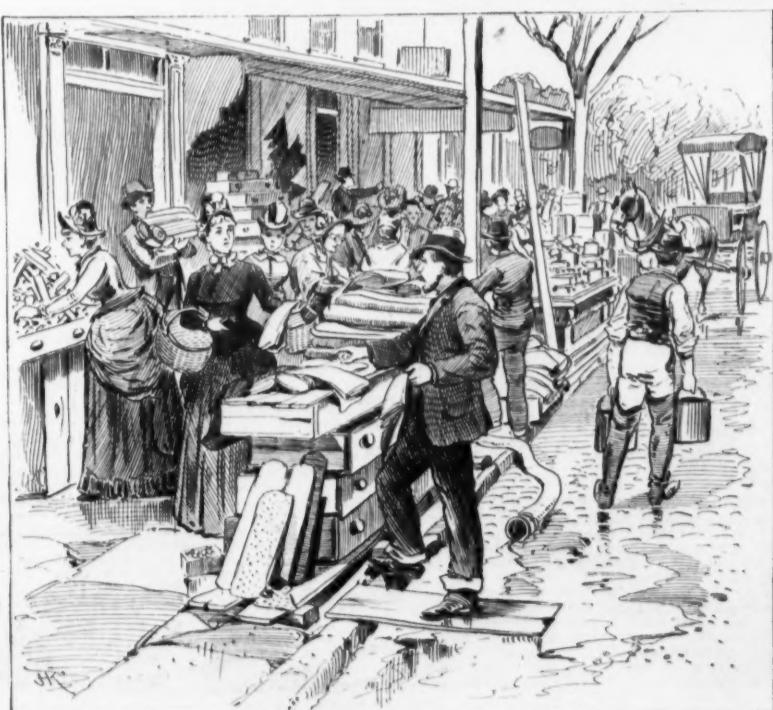
PROVISIONING THE TOWN.



SCENE IN MARKET SQUARE.



RUINS OF A BRIDGE.



SELLING DAMAGED GOODS.

'That's what they want right away—crackers, hard bread, salt meats—things to eat that will not suffer on the way, and that are ready for immediate use when they arrive. We want to get that supply train off to-night or to-morrow morning.' He kept things going briskly, so that there was no serious hitch anywhere in the proceedings, although the usual number of irrelevant suggestions were made by zealous amateurs in this sort of work."

#### "CONFIDENCE WELL PLACED."

A POPULAR want, sterling merit, pluck, and energy on the part of its promoters, and encouraging testimony from progressive individuals and professional men all over the country, have steadily advanced the growing importance to all ages and classes of the principles embodied in the Ideal Felt Tooth Polisher, until now this article, where it is best known, stands among the foremost of modern inventions. In view of its invariable results, proved by such testimony as the following from Mr. E. S. Stilson, Ottumwa, Ia., who writes: "After four months' use my teeth are in better condition than for years;" and from N. W. 67 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, who writes: "Your Felt Brush has done more for my teeth in six months than bristles have accomplished in twenty-five years," and from thousands of others of the same tenor, the manufacturers now announce, in another column, a guarantee benefit to every user of this article for a period of six months or longer.

#### FLORENCE, ALABAMA.

FLORENCE is in the midst of the wonderful development now going on in North Alabama, being situated in the extreme north-western part of the State on the Tennessee River, at the head-waters of navigation thereon, and foot of the Muscle Shoals. It has increased in population since September, 1888, from 2,500 to over 8,000; \$2,385,000 in actual cash has been put in manufacturing since September 1st, 1888, locating thirty-three different industries, working when in full operation 3,500 employes; three railroads completed and in operation, two more under course of construction; its ore is being mined at twenty-five cents per ton.

Florence has a combination that does not exist in any inland city in the United States, viz., brown hematite on the north, twenty miles; yielding from 54 per cent. to 59 per cent. metallic iron, very low in phosphorus and silica; the Warrior coal-fields on the south, thirty miles; lime-stone on the ground (assays 98 per cent. of pure lime); a death-rate less than seven to one thousand; streams of pure water for drinking purposes; a perfect drainage, being 160 feet above the Tennessee River; cotton at its doors; a conglomeration that equals asphalt; a forest of poplar, hickory, walnut, and oak in its primitive state and inexhaustible in quantity; a magnificent water-power from Cypress Creek, and the Tennessee River in competition with the railroads for freight.

#### THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF NUMBERS.

Which do you prefer to lose, your health or your fortune?

After all, there is no alternative; if you lose your health you lose your fortune.

On the other hand, if you gain health you gain fortune, for have not our wise old philosophers agreed that Health is Wealth.

From our standpoint we might say that Compound Oxygen leads to this best of all wealth. But we leave that as an inference from what our patients say of us.

Note the encouragement in the following:

"OFFICE OF JOURNALIST, NEW YORK, July 28, '88.

"We rarely notice anything of a medical nature in the columns of the Journalist, but we must make an exception in favor of Starkey & Palen's Compound Oxygen, which we know to be all that they claim for it, and so give it our hearty and unqualified indorsement."

"UTICA, Miss., July 18, 1888.

"I most cordially recommend your home treatment to all persons suffering from nervous prostration or general debility, neuralgia and sick headache. Indeed, I would say, all chronic disease."

"MRS. THOS. H. LEWIS."

"ALBANY, ORE., LIME CO., July 19, 1888.

"At the time I ordered your treatment for my son, he was compelled to leave school he was so ill. Thanks to your Compound Oxygen, he is now able to be about all the time, not troubled with catarrh, and has not had an attack of asthma since he began using it."

"MRS. C. M. WILLARD."

These instances are valuable, of course, so far as they go, but if you would like the encouragement of numbers, send for our brochure of 200 pages; it will be forwarded free of charge to any one addressing Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1,529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; or 120 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Add 20 drops of Angostura Bitters to every glass of impure water you drink.

#### ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.



**BEAUTY**  
Skin & Scalp  
RESTORED  
by the  
CUTICURA  
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, iching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, Blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

#### FINANCIAL.

Guaranteed at least 7 per cent.

**Florence Cotton & Iron Co.**

OF FLORENCE, ALABAMA.

**CAPITAL STOCK, \$2,000,000.**

20,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Registry and Transfer Agents, American Loan and Trust Company, New York, which is also depository for the funds.

This company offer their treasury shares, for development purposes only, at 85 per cent. Interest guaranteed (at least 7 per cent.) by a syndicate of gentlemen identified with the company. The following statement of its condition is certified and submitted:

400 town lots at \$500 each.....	\$200,000
Furnace and 20 acres land.....	100,000
8,000 lots (50x132) at \$100 each.....	800,000
1,000 acres ore land.....	20,000
Cotton mill and gin in full operation.....	50,000
10,000 shares treasury stock at 85c.....	850,000

**\$2,020,000**

The above property is owned in fee simple and free from all debts and incumbrances. Also nine miles riparian right on Cypress Creek, with three dams built and in use, and locations for three more, soon to become a prominent source of income.

The growth of Florence is the most remarkable in the "New South," the population having increased since September last from 2,300 to 7,500, due entirely to advantages offered all classes of manufacturers. Four railroads enter Florence, though competing with navigation on the Tennessee.

Should a "town-lot" boom reach Florence, which appears certain in the near future, the company's property should increase in value ten or twenty times. Without disturbing the treasury assets, it is estimated on a careful basis that the annual income will be sufficient to pay the stockholders at least

#### 15 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS.

Investors are urged to make a thorough examination of the properties.

Full particulars and prospectuses can be had of the financial agents, who have personally visited and examined the properties.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, 49 Broadway, New York.

**Darlington,  
Runk & Co.**

**THE CAMARGO CORSET.**

**CORSETIERRE DE LUXE.**  
In 8 models and a special shape for equestriennes. Made in Fine French Coutil, and also Satin; in Black, White, Gray, Light Blue, Pink, and Cardinal.

The qualities range from medium to the finest corset made. The shape in all qualities is faultless. The sale in the United States is confined to our firm.

**1126 & 1128 Chestnut St.  
Philadelphia**

**IMPROVED OIL-LIGHT  
MAGIC LANTERNS**

ALSO,  
Lime and Electric Light Apparatus, and  
Mechanical, Plain and Fine Colored Views.

**J.B. COLT & CO., Manufacturers**

No. 16 Beekman St., New York.

**\$5 to \$8 a day.** Samples worth \$2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

**CATARRH**  
Sold by druggists or sent by mail.  
50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

**RUPTURE**

cured in a stipulated time.

**NO DELAY FROM WORK. NO OPERATION.**

Call or send stamp for circular and references of those cured. We have on hand over 300 styles of Trusses, from \$1 up, and suspensors of all kinds. Orders filled by mail or express to any part of the United States.

C. A. M. BURNHAM, M.D.,  
138 Clinton Place, New York.

**Golden Hair Wash.**

This preparation, free from all objectionable qualities, will, after a few applications, turn the hair that Golden Color or Sunny Hue so universally sought after and admired. The best in the world. \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. R. T. BELLCHEMERS, Importer of fine Human Hair Goods, 317 Sixth Avenue, New York.

**CRANDALL & CO.,**

3d Ave. & 37th St.

Established 1841.

The largest and best assortment of

**BABY CARRIAGES**

in the world. The newest and best designs of our make, from \$5.00 to \$50.00. Wholesale and retail. Illustrated catalogues free.



**Photo** of your future Husband or Wife FREE!  
Send stamp for postage. CLIMAX CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE. Generally affirmed to be "WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

## Solid Silver Small Table Ware.

To Buyers of Solid Silver Forks and Spoons this house offers the following advantages:

Choice may be made from a variety of patterns of artistic merit as well as the highest finish, that have been adopted not less for their practical fitness for use and long service than for their beauty of design.

Fixed low prices per ounce and a clear statement of weights enabling purchasers to know exactly what they are getting for their money.

Engraving of initials, not in a merely mechanical way, but in a finished style, in harmony with the pattern.

The certainty of being able at any future time to obtain, without trouble, additional pieces of precisely the same pattern they may now purchase.

This last consideration, in connection with the fact that the price per ounce is the same, whether the purchase be of but one half-dozen pieces or any larger number, is of no slight importance to those who may wish to form sets by purchasing in modest quantities from time to time.

A "Fork and Spoon List," giving weights to the dozen pieces, prices, and illustrations full size of patterns, will be sent on application.

THEODORE B. STARR,

Diamond Importer,

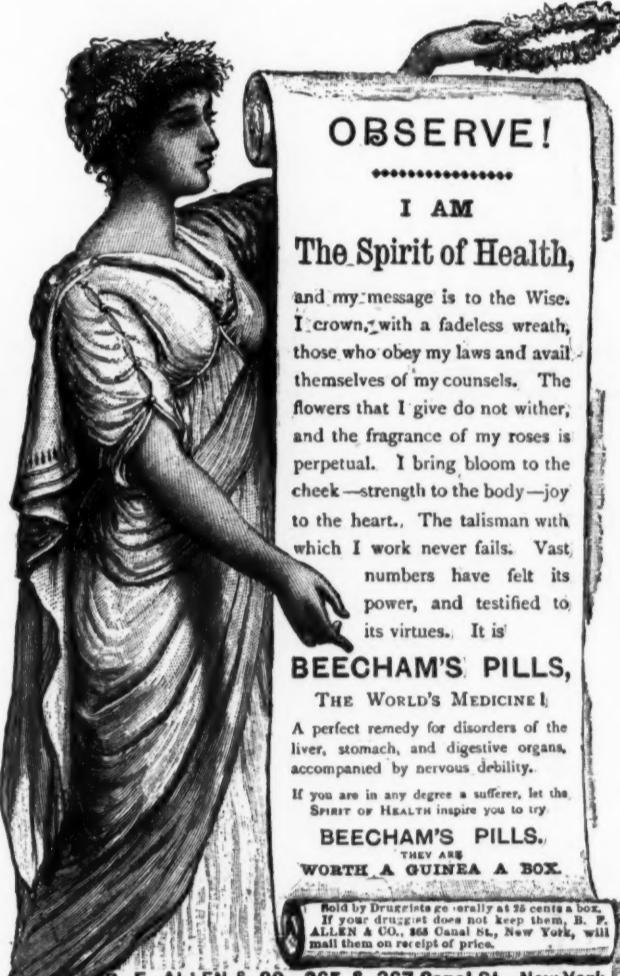
JEWELER, SILVERSMITH, ETC.

206 Fifth Ave. (Madison Square), New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE. Generally affirmed to be

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

FOR WEAK STOMACH.



B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helen, Lancashire, England.

THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE. Generally affirmed to be

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

FOR DISORDERED LIVER.

**WILBUR'S COCOA-THETA**

The finest Powdered Chocolate for family use. Requires no boiling. Invaluable for Dyspepsia and Children. Buy of your dealer, or send 10 stamps for trial can. H. O. WILBUR & SONS, Philadelphia.

ENO'S CHARCOAL DOTLETS.

The most elegant, cleanly and agreeable Willow Charcoal preparation known.

Free from all grit and dust, palatable as confections, and do not soil mouth or fingers.

The best known remedy for Acid Stomach, Offensive Breath, Flatulence and Indigestion.

For sale by all druggists, or mailed free for 25c., by RULON &

CAWLEY, General Agents, 22 Vesey St., New York.

**BOKER'S BITTERS**

THE OLDEST AND BEST OF ALL

Stomach Bitters,

AND AS FINE A CORDIAL AS EVER MADE. TO BE

HAD IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Manuf'r & Prop'r,

78 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

**ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.**

Leading Nos.: 048, 14, 130, 135, 333, 161.

For sale by all Stationers.

THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO.,

Works: Camden, N. J.

AGENTS Wanted. \$1 an hour. 50 new articles.

C. E. Marshall, Lockport, N. Y.

LADY Agents \$10 a day SURE; new rubber under-

garment. Mrs. H. F. Little, Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE. Generally affirmed to be "WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

FOR IMPAIRED DIGESTION.

## Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease." — Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

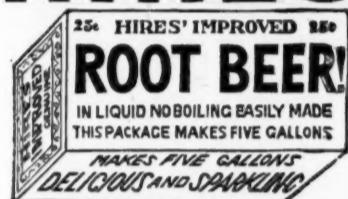
"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine." — Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

## HIRES



## ROOT BEER

The most APPETIZING and WHOLESMON TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world. TRY IT.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

C. E. HIRES, PHILADELPHIA.

## 28 Drawings Annually

Without any loss, on Five of the Best

### European Premium Government Bonds.

\$3.00 will secure these splendid chances for you.

### GRAND PRIZES OF

\$1,000,000, \$500,000, \$250,000, \$100,000, Etc., Etc.

These Bonds are sold in accordance with the laws of the United States, and are not regarded as a lottery scheme by United States Courts. Every Bond must be redeemed with the Full Nominal Value, or draw a Premium.

Send \$5.00 as first payment on these Bonds, to take part in next drawing, to

E. H. HORNER, Banker,

86 and 88 Wall Street, New York

BRANCH OFFICES:

66 State Street, Boston, Mass.

220 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

CHERRY BLOSSOM

PERFUME TOILET POWDER & SOAP

NONE NICER

In the High Court of Justice.—Gosnell v. Durrant.—On Jan. 28, 1887, Mr Justice Chitty granted a Permanent Injunction with costs restraining Mr. George Reynolds Durrant from infringing Messrs. John Gosnell & Co.'s Registered Trade Mark CHERRY BLOSSOM.

## PERFECT TEETH or \$10 FORFEIT

TO EVERY USER OF THE



Invariable results of over two years' test now warrant the following:

**\$10 GUARANTEE.**

UTICA, JUNE 1st, 1889.

On and after six months from date, on presentation of this certificate by mail or otherwise, WE PROMISE TO PAY to the sum of TEN DOLLARS,

provided will make affidavit required by us that has thoroughly used the Ideal Felt Tooth Polisher according to instructions at least once a day for a period of six months, AND THAT TEETH DO NOT SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN PERFECT CONDITION, LUSTRE, SMOOTHNESS, WHITENESS, OR CLEANLINESS.

HORSEY MFG. CO.

NOTE.—If dealers having our goods without Guarantee will advise us amount of stock, we will mail above certificates for insertion in boxes.

ITS ECONOMY. First cost, 60 cents, for holder and box of 18 Felt Polishers. Latter only need be renewed, 25 cents per box; holder imperishable. At all Druggists, or mailed by

**HORSEY MFG. CO., Utica, N. Y.**

Bailey's Rubber Shampoo Brush



[Size, 7 x 7 inches. Patented June 4, 1889.]

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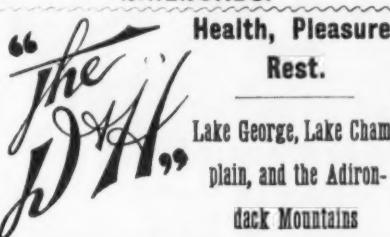
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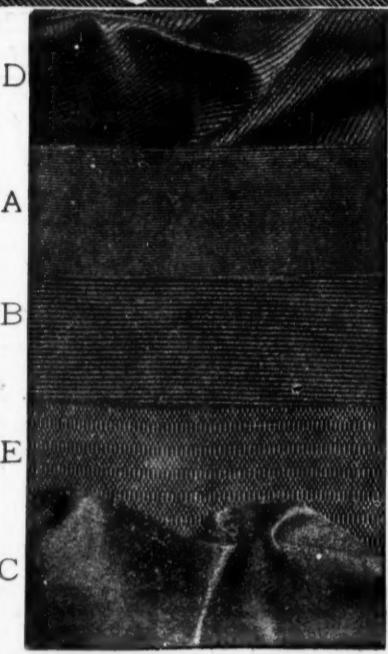
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